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MEXICO.

THE LATEST REVOLUTION.

FACTS, DETAILS, INCIDENTS.

Relative State and Movements of the Contending Parties.

The *Philadelphia*, from Havana, on Saturday evening, brings us files of Mexican papers, with dates from Vera Cruz to Dec. 30, and from the City of Mexico, to Dec. 27.

By an express from Mexico received at Vera Cruz on the 25th, intelligence was received that General ECHEAGARAY had pronounced on the 20th in Ayutla against the Government of the Capital, and published a basis of his movement, in which, after seeking to justify the act and its necessity, he declares:

ARTICLE 1. Immediately the division supporting the present platform shall occupy the Capital of the Republic, a national assembly shall be convoked, composed of three deputies named by each department, agreeably with the electoral law which shall be at once in force under the guarantees that citizens, without exception of persons or classes, shall vote and may be chosen.

The object of the National Assembly is to give a Constitution to the country, without any other restrictions than itself shall impose, so that there shall be accorded to it the most complete liberty of basis and time for forming it. After the Constitution shall have been published six months, it shall be submitted to the popular vote, and shall only commence to be in force after it shall have received the majority of votes. The provisional Government will regulate the emission of the suffrages.

ART. 4. The chiefs of the belligerent parties shall be invited to support this platform on the basis of respect for their officers and of oblivion of the past.

ART. 5. Until the Constitution takes effect, the supreme power shall be deposited in the subscribing General-in-Chief, in regard to everything necessary to maintain the independence of the Republic abroad and the internal peace.

Having thus announced his plan, he advanced upon the city with a considerable force, and required ZULOAGA to resign. The President, however, issued the following proclamation, declaring the city in a state of siege, and denouncing the insurrection.

FELIX ZULOAGA, Provisional President of the Mexican Republic, and General-in-Chief of the army to the inhabitants of the same—know:

That ex-General MIGUEL MARIA ECHEAGARAY having risen against established order, with part of the forces which the Supreme Government had confided to his loyalty, and it being necessary to systematize the defence of this Capital, employing the full powers with which I am invested, I deem it proper to decree as follows:

ART. 1. The city is in a state of siege from this day, the functions of the civil authorities consequently ceasing, and I resuming the command as General-In-Chief of the Army, with, as second in command, Don MIGUEL PINA, General Commanding in this District.

ART. 2. Any person of what class or condition soever, who may directly or indirectly assist the enemy, give him information, or in any other manner communicate with him, shall be treated as a conspirator, spy, and subverter of public order, and, as such, shall be tried and sentenced by a Council of War, agreeably with the terms of the general ordinance of the Army.

ART. 3. After 6 o'clock in the evening no one shall be allowed to walk the streets, nor to enter or leave the city, without the necessary passport, signed by the proper military officer. Any persons disobeying this order to be regarded as objects of suspicion. Public functionaries or individuals belonging to the garrison are excepted from this order.

ART. 4. All gatherings of more than five persons are prohibited between 6 in the evening and 6 in the morning, excepting in regard to the troops of the army who have been on duty. In case of hostilities, any gathering of more than the prescribed number shall be treated by the military code as seditious persons.

ART. 5. The stages shall continue to go from the capital, every passenger bearing the necessary passport from the military authority. The persons charged with this duty shall demand the exhibition of that document on the starting of the stage.

ART. 6. Private carriages and those on hire may traverse the city until six in the evening.

ART. 7. The ringing of bells shall cease until further orders.

ART. 8. On the first notice given by the authorities, places of business shall be closed, except the markets and other places where articles of prime necessity are obtained, and which shall remain open for the supply of the public until 6 o'clock in the evening. The *pulquerias*—shops where the *pulque* liquor, &c., are sold—shall be open between 7 and 11 o'clock of the morning. The sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited under the penalty of a fine of one hundred dollars, or one month's imprisonment, for the first offence; a double fine or imprisonment for the second, and the will of the military authority for the third.

NATIONAL PALACE, MEXICO, Dec. 21, 1858.

FELIX ZULOAGA.

Countersigned, GARCIA.

ZULOAGA then took the Command-in-Chief of the army, appointing Don MIGUEL PINA as his second in command, and expecting to defeat the insurgent general. But on the 23d, the garrison of Mexico pronounced for the platform detailed below, Don MANUEL ROBLES PEZUELA having accepted the invitation to place himself at the head of the movement. The platform to which we have alluded is as follows;

To the Inhabitants of the Republic in the City of Mexico on the 23d of December, 1858:

The undersigned, chiefs and officers, assembled in the barracks of San Augustin, considering that there is no doubt that the situation wherein the republic finds itself imperiously demands the adoption of some prompt and energetic resolutions in order to avoid that the evils under which it suffers be aggravated by the division of the armed force.

Considering that, in order to arrive at the pacification of the country, it is necessary that the actual Government cease to exist, because experience has proved that neither itself nor the so-called constitutional one can reckon on the physical and moral force necessary for obtaining the peace of the Republic, those good results will not be attained by the establishment of a new administration, if it does not rely on the support of public opinion, and more particularly on that of peaceable, wealthy, and industrious citizens, who have the most to suffer under the state of anarchy and disorder wherein we are living.

Considering that this support can only be hoped for when the persons who are to give it have due participation in the organization of the Government and in the election of the public functionaries, and that by this means alone that cordiality and union so indispensable in the present crisis can exist between society and the armed force;

Considering that, provided there be in our actual situation any remedy, it can come only from the nation, that the latter shall constitute itself freely, and give itself a government which, supported by the men of good faith of all parties, shall render justice to all and establish security and order;

Considering that, in order to obtain this result, it is indispensable to establish a provisional administration which shall begin the work of conciliation, proceeding with impartiality, justice and energy, whose origin shall flow from the popular will as far as permitted by the short space of time wherein it is necessary to establish it, and whose chief shall be elected freely;

Considering that within this short time that no other expedient can be employed in order to ascertain public opinion, but that of having recourse to the respectable inhabitants of the whole republic, who, on account of the war itself, have abandoned their respective localities, and who to-day are in this capital.

Considering that the proclamation by the armed force of any political plan whatever, the designation by it of a candidate, and its support of any personal ambition whatever, could only contribute to render the situation more difficult and to extend still further the civil war.

Considering that the nation only should solve the social and political questions of the actual struggle—that it is its concern not only to constitute itself definitely, but also to give itself freely, a provisional administration, and that the army is only to support and assist its sovereign will, and bearing in mind that his Excellency Gen. D. MIGUEL MARIA ECHEAGARAY, in the name of the forces under his command, with remarkable disinterestedness, has manifested his consent to these ideas, and his desire to see the plan he proclaimed in Ayutla on the 20th ult. modified in the part concerning the provisional administration—

We, the undersigned, have adopted and proposed to our fellow citizens the following plan:

ARTICLE 1. The Government established in Mexico on the platform of TACUBAYA is disavowed.

ART. 2. A popular Junta, composed of persons from all parts of the Republic, and of all classes of society, to be of well-known patriotism, intelligence and probity, which shall meet in the Capital, shall proceed in behalf of the nation, to establish a provisional administration, naming the person who is to exercise supreme power, fixing the bases to which he must conform, and determining the mode and form in which he shall call the nation to the establishment of a free Constitution.

ART. 3. The said Junta shall be called together with the greatest possible haste by a Commission formed of the first of the political authorities who shall adopt this platform, the person named by the General-in-Chief of the Eastern Division, and another to be named by the Commander-in-Chief of this garrison, and they shall conclude their labors within five days from the date of their installation, for which purpose they shall proceed, abbreviating forms, and with as little discussion as may be necessary, to establish their projects and decisions.

ART. 4. The provisional bases being established, the individual appointed to exercise supreme power shall take the usual oath before the Junta, which shall then be dissolved, leaving the Provisional Government established.

ART. 5. The most excellent General Don MANUEL ROBLES PEZUELA, shall be invited to take the Command-in-Chief of the forces in this capital, until the establishment of the Provisional Government.

This proclamation was instantly followed up by the following circular from Gen. ROBLES:

"I have the honor to send you a copy of the plan proclaimed this morning by the garrison:

I have accepted the honorable invitation addressed to me to place myself at their head, as well to correspond to their confidence, as because the principles laid down in the plan seem to me to be conformable with reason and patriotism.

I am convinced that being aware of this you will lend your important services to the happy result of a movement so much justified.

Deign to accept on this ground my distinguished esteem and consideration. God and liberty!

MANUEL ROBLES PEZUELA.

MEXICO, Dec. 23, 1858."

The following extracts from a letter written in Mexico on the 23d, give some particulars of what passes there:

The appointed persons, LUIS ROBLES and MIGUEL UNDILLO, who went to confer with ECHEAGARAY, with the knowledge of ZULOAGA, returned saying that he would admit of no modification of his plan. Things remained in this shape, with calculations more or less well founded on the actual position, and on the intentions of ECHEAGARAY, and with great confidence among the reactionary party, when, at 10 o'clock this morning, GUAL, with the battalion under his command, pronounced, and the battalion of Police, and the force of San Francisco, seconded his movement. ZULOAGA immediately adopted hostile measures, but knowing that ROBLES was at the first point, and that he was the chief, caused him to be called to the Palace, where, in the presence of the Ministers, he had a conference with him, which extended until 2½ in the afternoon. The upshot was a proposition from ZULOAGA for the formation of a triumvirate, which should charge itself with the conduct of public affairs. This was to have been formed of Don LUIS CUEVAS, LARRAINZAR and ELGUERO. ROBLES went to his quarters, communicated the proposal, (but not the names of the persons, which had not been told to him,) and nothing has yet been decided on. There is, consequently, no arrangement yet, and it is 5 o'clock P. M.

Padre MIRANDA left in the diligence this morning, bearing to MIRAMON the commission of General of Division.

The *pronunciamiento* from here, it seems, has been changed in its fifth article, to declare that neither the General occupying the capital, nor any who should pronounce in the city, can be appointed by the National Assembly. As yet it has not been published. The notables are CARRERA, BASADRE, TUGUEROS, GARAY the two ROBLES, MIGUEL MOZO, MANUEL BARANDA, MERCADO and others.

The Generals who took part in the last revolt, and who are now in St. Augustin, are the following: BONILLA, (who was Superintendent of Police in the time of his Serene Highness, SANTA ANNA,) NICOLAS PORTILLA, GALLOSO, A. BARREIRO, ESCOBAR, PEPE CADENA, MINON, AMPUDIA, SALAS, ZERES, GUITIAN and VANDERLINDEN.

The citadel has already joined the movement, by order of OVANDO.

LAGARDE was detained in custody several hours, and ROBLES ordered him to be set at liberty. The other political prisoners have been ordered to be liberated, but the order has not been complied with, for fear of a conflict.

The *Progreso*, of Dec. 30, says: By an express which arrived yesterday from Mexico, intelligence to the 27th, has been received from that city.

Following the *pronunciamiento* of the Citadel, confirmed on the afternoon of the 23d, came that of every point where there are troops, with the exception of the Palace—and at 9½ o'clock, ZULOAGA was already precipitated and had left the Palace to take refuge in the house of the British Minister, where, at the latest dates, he remained, notwithstanding that an agreement had been made with ROBLES guaranteeing his liberty and personal safety wherever the jurisdiction of new Government reach.

On the 27th, a commission appointed by ROBLES, and composed by Don VALENTINE MEJIA, Don AGUSTIN DEL RIO, and Don JOTE MARIA ESTERA, left Mexico for Vera Cruz, for purposes which we do not yet know.

ECHEAGARAY was taken in Puebla by Don FRANCISCO PEREZ (who repressed the pronunciamento at Ayutla,) and was to have been shot on the morning of the 24th, by order of ZULOAGA. The execution did not take place—the *pronunciamieato* of the Mexican garrisons becoming known.

All the political prisoners had been liberated.

Before fleeing, ZULOAGA seized $20,000 which were in the treasury, and divided them among his adherents, reserving $8,000 for himself.

General LA LAVE had occupied Jalapa with the Federal forces under his command.

"As our readers already know," says the *Progreso*, "the city of Jalapa being occupied by the Constitutional forces, the legitimate authorities have been re-established, without the occurrence of anything a arming to the population."

The departure of NEGRETE was signalized with a new depredation upon the inhabitants, imposing upon them a contribution of thirty thousand dollars, of which he could only obtain nineteen thousand. The pretext for this new robbery was that of providing for his march to attack Vera Cruz. This same excuse he employed in order to remove from Jalapa a large number of artisans and manufacturers who have been forced to abandon their families, NEGRETE taking them to the interior to join with ECHEAGARAY, and to accompany him in his new summersault. Part of General LLAVE's forces follow him, attending him in his march, and we are awaiting the result of this movement."

On the night of the 20th, the Federal General TREJO took the town of Huatusco, after a hard fight, in which he captured seventy-two prisoners, all of whom he relieved from the penalty of death, in the name of his Government, which had approved the act.

Cordoba and Orizaba were in possession of the Federal forces, they having been evacuated by the troops of the Government of Mexico.

From Tabasco, we have dates to Dec. 28. The Governor of the State has published a card, in which he urges the importance of prompt, effective union of all who are real patriots, to arrest the tendency to ruin.

There is no business of consequence in Tabasco, the distracted state of the country giving foreigners no confidence in the safety of property.

The President's Message in Mexico.

From the Vera Cruz Progreso.

We yesterday reproduced the portion of the Message of the President which refers to the transit by the established means of communication across the isthmuses, and asks for the direct authority of CONGRESS to penetrate into the Territory of Nicaragua for the purpose of avoiding the destruction of the route and protecting the lives and property of his fellow citizens, and also to appeal to force and repel hostile attacks. The language with which Mr. BUCHANAN closes this subject has excited, and with reason, the feelings with which, in many cases, the Message has been read.

Mr. BUCHANAN says that for the protection of the routes of transit by Panama and Tehuantepec the sanction of a similar law is equally necessary—but at first sight it will be understood that the Tehuantepec route should not have been included in the request of the President, since it is not in the same position with the other interoceanic communications. The Government of Mexico is charged, according to the contract, with the protection of the routes which cross the territories not yet yielded, and which will not be yielded, by the Republic. The Isthmus of Tehuantepec has not been the object of diplomatic questions, of semi-hostile proceedings, or of exasperated rivalries, among different Powers, disputing political rather than material differences, as has been the case with the transits of Nicaragua and Panama. On the part of the inhabitants of the country, there have not been the most remote fears of any acts that could not be punished severely and instantaneously by the local authorities. Not even in the obtrusive and cheerless picture which Mr. BUCHANAN draws of our situation has he found in this particular the smallest spot on which to employ his dark tints. On the contrary, the Tehuantepec route is regarded and favored as a national undertaking. Mr. BUCHANAN, then, who knows or ought to know these facts, will have asked for this superfluous authority only for the gratification of luxury and ostentatious zeal for the national interests.

The interoceanic communication across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, while the resolution of the Government exists in all its force not to cede an inch of ground on the borders of the line to the United States, cannot be an object of disquietude to the country, nor to the parties undertaking the enterprise, nor to the political and commercial interests of the American Union.

From the Paraguay Expedition.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. STEAMER WATER WITCH,
CEARA, BRAZIL, Sunday, Nov. 13, 1858.

This steamer left Norfolk on the route for Paraguay on the 5th of October, and after a passage of 11 days arrived at Bridgetown, Barbadoes. She remained in that port seven days for the purpose of coaling ship, and left on the 23d of October, and after being at sea 14 days we run short of coal, and put into Ceara to obtain a supply on the 6th of November. Having coaled ship we left for Pernambuco on the 10th of November. After proceeding to sea some 10 to 12 miles, the piston-rod became disarranged, and we were obliged to put back for repairs. We will probably leave here about the 20th of November, if the repairs to the machinery are perfected, or sooner if possible.

We are all well. Inclosed I send you a correct list of officers.

Lieutenant-Commanding—ROB'T. B. PEGRAM.
Lieutenants—Alphonse Barbot, Dulany A. Forrest, Francis A. Baker, Edward T. Speddon.
Passed Assist. Surgeon—Charles F. Fahs.
Senior Engineer—William C. Wheeler.
Assistant Engineers—Robert W. McCleery, B. B. H. Wharton, B. E. Chassaing, Chas. Chipley.
Acting Purser—Thomas M. Brower.
Captain's Clerk—John C. Pegram.
Marine Officer—O. S. Thos. Hearn.

I shall write you full particulars from time to time as they occur.

The Tampa *Peninsular* of the 8th says that Col. RECTOR arrived on the 6th with a delegation of Western Seminoles to make a last effort to remove the Florida Indians.

THE CHESS CONTEST.

The Match of Morphy and Anderssen—Another Challenge to Staunton.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Sunday, Dec. 26, 1858.

The grand Chess-match between Messrs. MORPHY and ANDERSSEN closed on Tuesday in favor of the American. The game stood—MORPHY, 7; ANDERSSEN, 2; drawn, 2. The utmost courtesy and good feeling reigned during the whole course of the match, and nothing occurred between the contestants to mar the good opinion each had formed of the other before commencing the game. It was played, too, without any of those harassing preliminaries which the English insist on, and which render a game of chess a sort of prize ring or race-course. The two gentlemen met and agreed verbally that the winner of the first seven games should be declared the victor, and that they should commence playing every day at 12 o'clock, in presence of a few invited friends. These were all the preliminaries, and, as the result shows, they sufficed amply. M. ANDERSSEN will return immediately to his class of Mathematics at Breslaw carrying with him the good opinion and the friendship of all who have had the pleasure of meeting him here. Mr. MORPHY may now sit down and shed tears at leisure, for he has no more worlds to conquer. It has been a source of chagrin to him that he has not been able to obtain a match with STAUNTON, so as to put a stop to his boastings and prevarications, but the world will agree that the fault does not lie with MORPHY, and that therefore he is to be considered as STAUNTON'S superior so long as the latter refuses a match. Mr. MORPHY offers now to play Mr. STAUNTON and give him a pawn and a move, but of course no player of Mr. STAUNTON'S supposed calibre would accept such an offer. Mr. MORPHY, however, is justified, after the course of Mr. S. in making such an offer, and he says to his friends that he is sure he can beat him with that advantage.

On Saturday night last, M. HARRWITZ played a blindfold game of eight at the Café de la Regence, after the manner of MORPHY, of which he gained six, was beaten one, and drew one. But his opponents were but third-rate players, (the Prince GALATZIN was of the number,) and MORPHY declares that he will play a blindfold game of twenty on the same conditions.

MALAKOFF.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Philadelphia.

The United States Mail steamship *Philadelphia*, GUSTAVUS HARRISON, Esq., commanding, left New-Orleans Jan. 5, for New-York, *via* Havana, at which port she arrived on the morning of the 8th, and sailed on the 9th for this port, which she reached on Saturday afternoon. The *Philadelphia* landed and transferred 110 passengers at Havana, and brings 26 passengers and a full cargo to New-York.

The United States Mail steamship *Granada*, Capt. BERRYMAN, arrived at Havana on the 8th, and would sail again for Aspinwall on the 9th.

There was little of interest occurring at Havana.

Stock of sugar on hand, 27,000 boxes.

The *Philadelphia* experienced heavy weather in the Gulf of Mexico.

Our thanks are due to Purser H. J. BALLAY for valued favors.

The Havana *Diario de la Marina* has a second extended article, or rather essay, upon Mexican affairs, with reference to the prospect of American intervention. It sees all the evils of Mexican politics originating in its adoption, in a general form, of the American Constitution in 1824; a measure ill-advised, because political institutions to be sound and permanent must rest upon social institutions. Especially mischievous was the assumption of the Federal plan, which the *Diario*, by a prolonged historical investigation, satisfies itself, is the cardinal error; and, therefore, pronounces that the dictatorship of SANTA ANNA was the golden age of Mexico.

The *Prensa* of Havana laments the condition of Mexican affairs, but makes no attempt to rival its cotemporary of the *Diario* in philosophical inquiry. It invites the application of wise men to devising some panacea for the morbid state of things in the republic.

The *Prensa* of Havana publishes the address which the ladies of Havana have resolved to lay "at the royal feet of Her Majesty ISABELLA II.," in protest against the idea enunciated in the recent Message of the President of the United States on the subject of the purchase of the Island of Cuba. This document, which the *Prensa* introduces as "very expressive and eloquent," and as "doing honor to the fair sex of Cuba," runs as follows:

MADAM: On the 25th of August, 1762, our maternal ancestors presented to your great-grandfather, King CHARLES III., an earnest address, which contained these memorable words: "Havana, our country—that city which your Majesty has distinguished with so many honors—which since its foundation has borne upon its crest the blazon of fidelity, and among whose inhabitants are numbered noble spirits, entertaining love for and submission to your Majesty—is prostrate on finding its glories buried, by surrender under capitulation to the dominion of the British King. The courage with which we could have seen the blood of our relatives poured out in sacrifice to God and to your Majesty fails to support us in experiencing this blow to our Catholic religion, under the empire of a Protestant Prince, with the bitterness of seeing your Majesty dispossessed of a place so important to your throne." After that address concluded with saying: "This is the tragedy which we lament. We, the ladies of Havana, most faithful vassals of your Majesty, whose power, by the help of God, we invoke, in order that by the recovery of your dominions, *either by peace or war*, we may have the consolation of soon again seeing the standard of your Majesty again established here. This sole hope induces us not to abandon at once our country and our property, esteeming as we do the gentle yoke of the vassalage to which we were born." This sincere expression of Spanish feeling, which is our glorious example, our ancestors said to your Majesty's august progenitor when the English leopard waved over the bloody ruins of the Morro Castle. Now the standard of Castile floats over our fortresses, and we do not fear that the starry flag of the Union will be substituted for it. We neither boast, Madame, of the warlike valor which animates manly hearts, nor can we for a moment admit the thought that your Majesty will alienate the ever-faithful Isle which has given such striking proofs of your royal and benevolent affection. On the contrary, we regard the soil on which we were born as a portion of Spanish territory, and we believe that neither your Majesty nor our brothers of the Peninsula will ever permit that it should be sold like merchandise, even though its retention might cost the severest struggles and the heaviest sacrifices. We, therefore, do not pray your Majesty to keep this great jewel of your crown; but we do regard it as a duty of gratitude and dignity to raise to the throne our sentiments of fidelity and love to the august descendant of the great ISABEL I., announcing, in the face of the world, that the ladies of Havana are as loyal, as Catholic, and as Spanish in December, 1858, as were their ancestors in August, 1762; that they desire to die under the glorious flag which they saluted at their birth; and that the Island of Cuba, the first American land discovered by CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS shall remain to the last united to the Crown of Spain, since her sons are Spanish by birth and feeling.

Porto Rico.

Our dates from Porto Rico are to Dec. 20.

The *Gaceta Oficial*, of the 14th December, announces that the Government is taking active measures to cover the deficiencies of the revenue; and to that end had summoned a junta to consult upon the best means of attaining that end. The result of the deliberations of this body had been new regulations for the assessment and the collection of taxes, and the collection of duties changed. It was deemed, fully adequate to the purpose.

The *Boletin Mercantil* advocates the introduction of cotton culture into the island. The subject was attracting much attention among proprietors.

A letter from Arecibo states that the late inundation had closed the opening of the river, and so had effectually closed that port. With the aid of Government, the citizens had purchased a dredging machine to clear away the bar; and a restoration of trade was anticipated at an early day.

The rains at that place continued to be very heavy inflicting much damage on the crops.

From the U. S. Ship Cyane.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. SHIP CYANE, Thursday, Oct. 22. 1858.
Lat. 21° 25' North, long. 32° 12' West.

We are all well, but have had a long passage, having now been four weeks at sea. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander—SAMUEL LOCKWOOD; Lieutenants—Jas. H. Spotts, D. R. Lambert, Geo. U. Morris, Jas. Stillwell, A. J. McCartney; Surgeon—L. J. Williams; Purser—Jas. D. Murray; Assistant Surgeon—Chas. E. Lining; Captain's Clerk—T. W. Upshur; Purser's Clerk—Charles F. Float; Boatswain—John A. Briso; Gunner—H. B. Willett; Carpenter—William Knight; Sailmaker—S. H. Boutwell; Master's Mates—D. D. Phelps, T. V. Donohoo, Wm. H. De Graw, and Wm. De Behmes.

On the 18th inst. we lost a man overboard, who was drowned. (Jas. McLOUGHLIN, an ordinary seaman.) He fell off the bowsprit while in the discharge of his duty.

MURDER IN THE SIXTH WARD.

One Man Shot Dead and Another Fatally Wounded—Three Men Implicated in the Murder—Arrest of Two of Them.

A deliberate and unprovoked murder was committed in the Sixth Ward at an early hour yesterday morning. The victim was RICHARD OWENS, a master stevedore of worth and respectability, who did business in this City, and resided in Brooklyn. Those charged with the murder are three young men, JOHN GLASS, an Ex-Constable of the Sixth Ward, JAMES HIGGINS, a noted and desperate rowdy, residing in the same precinct, and the third, a person who is still at large, but who is reported to be well known to the police as a riotous and dangerous character. OWENS was passing through Elm-street when he was assailed, shot through the heart, and instantly killed. A moment previous two shots were fired through the door of No. 21 Elm-street, both balls taking effect upon the person of WILHELM DECKER, the proprietor, and producing supposed fatal injuries. The following are the particulars of the murder and the causes which incited to its commission: At about 12½ o'clock, as alleged, JOHN GLASS, Ex-Constable of the Sixth Ward, rang the door-bell of No. 21 Elm-street, a reputed house of ill-fame, kept by WILHELM DECKER, a German. DECKER refused them admission. The Ex-Constable and his friends disregarded his refusal, forced their way through the door, rushed up stairs and commenced a general smashing of mirrors, chairs, tables, and whatever they could lay their hands on. Mr. DECKER hurried after them to protect his property and to eject them. One of the party instantly extinguished the hall lamp, and the three then rushed out of the hall door, leaving the door open behind them. Mr. DECKER proceeded to close it, when two shots were fired at it in quick succession. The balls passed through the door panels, hitting Mr. DECKER. One took effect just back of his left ear, penetrating the skull and lodging there. The other was imbedded in the muscles of the chest, having first entered the back on the left side, and describing an erratic course in a forward and upward direction. Mr. DECKER fell helpless in the dark hallway, and called loudly for aid.

When the two pistol-shots were fired at the door, Mr. OWENS was passing through Elm-street on the opposite side, on his way home. Hearing the shrieks of Mr. DECKER for assistance, he crossed the street to see what was the matter. He was instantly attacked by the rowdies, and as he showed resistance one of them fired on him. The ball pierced the heart of OWENS, and he fell dead to the pavement. The murderers immediately fled. An alarm was given to the police, and Captain DOWLING at once dispatched several officers in quest of the murderers. The body of the murdered man was in the meantime removed to the Hospital, and a physician called to attend Mr. DECKER. The physician succeeded in extracting one of the balls from the person of Mr. DECKER, and he was then removed to the Hospital, when the other ball was extracted by Dr. QUINLY, one of the House Surgeons.

Hardly half an hour elapsed after the murder before two of the alleged murderers were arrested. GLASS was arrested at the corner of Broadway and Pearl-street, and evinced a good deal of astonishment at his arrest. HIGGINS was found in Elm-street, but a short distance from the scene of the tragedy. He assumed a degree of wonder, and pretended the utmost ignorance as to the cause. Both prisoners were taken to the Sixth Ward Station-house, and lodged in separate cells for the night. There was no revolver found upon either of them, and each stoutly asserted his innocence. WILLIAM MYERS, a youth 15 years of age, and step-son of Mr. DECKER, positively identifies GLASS as the person who fired the two shots at the door from the street. He knew GLASS from having frequently seen him at his father's place. When the first two shots were fired, he was standing on the opposite side of the street. He saw a man cross the street—the person he saw doubtless being Mr. OWENS—and, fearing that there would be more shooting, he started to run up the street. He had hardly turned round when the third shot was fired, so that he did not see who did it. Subsequently, upon the prisoners being taken before Mr. DECKER, he identified them both, as being two of the parties who visited his house and perpetrated the acts of violence described above. He says that the door was ajar when the pistols were discharged, and asserts that HIGGINS fired the revolver.

The body of the murdered man was not identified until nearly noon yesterday. He was missing from his residence in Brooklyn, and his brother came to the City to see what had become of him, his wife being apprehensive that some accident had befallen him on account of his non-arrival home. The deceased was a Welshman, and 45 years old. He was a rigger and stevedore. His place of business was South-street, near Burling-slip, and he had in his constant employ from 100 to 200 men. He resided at No. 121 Union-street, Brooklyn, and he leaves a wife and two children. For nearly twelve years he has been a resident of this City. At the time of his death he was a member of the Eleventh-street Welsh Presbyterian Church in New-York. He left home Saturday evening after tea, came to New-York to transact some business with Messrs. HAAKE & BISHOP, wholesale dealers in ship stores, at No. 51 West-street, and was on his return to his residence when he was murdered.

GLASS was one of the constables of the Sixth Ward for the year ending last December. He is thirty years of age, is unmarried, and has for a long time had the reputation of being a hardened and desperate character. He has been arrested several times for assaults, but thus far has avoided any severe punishment, his activity and influence in politics enabling him to go unwhipped of justice. HIGGINS is about the same age, is also a single man, and sustains a kindred reputation for recklessness and disregard of human life. For several years he has followed no legitimate calling.

Coroner JACKMAN was notified of the murder, and impanneled a Jury to hold an inquest upon the deceased. Dr. FERGUSON, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body, gave a statement of the character of the wounds. There were two incised wounds on the scalp, each one nearly a half inch in length. The ball entered near the sixth rib, in front, passed through the heart and lung, and lodged in the spinal column. No other testimony was taken. The inquest was adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning. The *ante mortem* deposition of Mr. DECKER was taken by the Coroner. Mr. DECKER'S statement was simply a corroboration of the facts stated above as having occurred at his house.

The Japanese—Curious Custom.

From the Boston Traveler.

JAPAN, Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1858.

The Japanese are a wonderful people. I have been much among them, and at the request of the Governor of Nagasaki, am engaged every day in teaching his six interpreters (all young men) the English language. Such proficiency in every branch—pronunciation, spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and even algebra—I never witnessed in an American academy, or an American college; and if I wished to turn my life to the utmost account in any unchristianized nation, I would select Japan.

There was a painful report here, uncontradicted for some days, that the Emperor, driven to desperation by the opposition made to his reforms and liberal ideas, and by the unpopularity he had consequently incurred, resorted to the terrible expedient, known only in Japan, and practised here for untold ages, called the *hara-kari*, or ripping open of the bowels, which is still practised here, as the Japanese informs me. It is an expedient to escape disgrace, especially when an officer has incurred the displeasure of the Government, and expects punishment, whether capital or something less. Indeed, the Government often gives him notice what he has to expect, and offers this alternative to escape it. He then bares his bosom most deliberately, and slashes his bowels up and across with a sword as sharp as a razor and then dies. This is thought to be honorable and glorious, just as the man in civilized countries wipes off disgrace by a duel. The Governor of this city once performed this feat, when an English man-of-war succeeded in getting into the harbor under false colors, and enticed on board two Japanese interpreters, whom he kept as hostages till he had accomplished his purposes. The Governor, a worthy man, suspicions he should be charged with criminal neglect of precaution, though he had shown the most heroic courage and determination, the day following the departure of the English ship ripped up his bowels. The Emperor honored the act, and bestowed a pension upon his widow and children.

A RAILROAD SEIZED BY ITS EMPLOYES.—The Chicago *Herald* says the Chicago and Alton Railroad property has been seized by the employes of the Company. The men employed south of Bloomington struck on Friday for wages, and the panic extended north to Chicago. Although the receipts of this road have been from $80,000 to $125,000 per month, the mechanics have not been paid for nearly six months. The wages owing to machinists, engineers, brakemen, firemen, and others, is for services extending from four to eight months. Seeing no chance of obtaining their rights by asking for them, they have refused to run the cars further South than Bloomington until they receive two months' pay in cash, and several notes at three and six months for the balance. There is between four and five hundred of them.

In Delaware there is a strong movement against lotteries. An appeal to the Christian Ministry is the latest published document; it prays them to declaim against the pernicious system.

EUROPE.

Arrival of the Niagara at Boston.

THE JURA AT NEW-YORK.

Interesting Details and Extracts from the European Press.

THE VISITATION OF THE WASHINGTON.

Interesting from China and Japan.

The mails by the *Niagara*, at Boston, reached this City on Saturday night. On Saturday afternoon the screw-steamship *Jura*, Capt. MOODY, also of the Cunard Line, arrived at this port. The dates by both arrivals were to Jan. 1, and a synopsis of the news has been received from Halifax by telegraph.

We add additional matters of unusual interest.

The Cork *Reporter*, of Wednesday, the 29th ult., notices the arrival at Queenstown, in a disabled condition, of the Bremen steamship *Weser*: The Bremen screw steamship *Weser*, Capt. JOHN H. GATZEN, put into this harbor on Sunday evening, bound from Bremen to New-York, with a valuable cargo and passengers, and a large mail. She is 2,700 tons register, not including the engine-room, and 25 feet longer than the *Great Britain*. The captain of this vessel, who has been several times across the Atlantic, states that he never encountered such dreadful weather. This splendid vessel (during a hurricane which lasted from the 16th to the 23d inst.) was thrown on her beam ends, the sea making a complete breach over her, carrying away nearly everything on deck, and the vessel having sprung a leak the water rose to seven feet in the engine-room compartment, putting the fires out and the coal bunkers having broken adrift, the coals got under the platform and choked the pumps. A pump was then contrived by the chief engineer out of a steam pipe, at which the officers, crew and passengers, worked with the greatest vigor until they eventually reduced the water and enabled the steam to be got up again. The passengers speak very highly of the praiseworthy manner in which Captain GATZEN acted during the entire gale, as also of the officers and crew of the vessel. We understand that the *Weser* is to be repaired at Mr. WHEELER'S dock.

The directors of the Galway line notify that, agreeably with he requirements of the Postmaster-General, under the postal contract entered into with Her Majesty's Government, the *Circassian* steamship will not leave Galway until Saturday, the 8th of January, after the arrival of the mail leaving London at 8¾ on Friday evening.

The Galway *Vindicator* has been given to understand, on good authority, that the report of the Commissioners has been presented to the Lords of the Admiralty, and that it is highly favorable to the port of Galway as a Transatlantic packet station. Sir ALLAN MCNAB, one of the Directors of the Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, has arrived in Galway.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "I am able to state very confidently that the Court of the Tuileries has within the last two or three days caused Lord DERBY'S Government to be officially informed that in case England should think fit to take any measures to counteract the American policy indicated in certain passages of Mr. BUCHANAN'S speech, she may rely upon the support of France 'to the utmost extent.'"

The French Government, which since the loss of Canada has had no representative in that country, has just decided, the *Union* says, on sending there a Consul-General; M. BLANCHETON being the person designed for the post.

The Portuguese blue-book respecting the *Charles et Georges* affair has been laid before the Cortez, and now forms the principal subject of debate upon the reply to the Throne. The opposition ground of attack refers specially to the want of that timely official application to the British Government which, it alleges, would, in conformity with treaties, and our peculiar relations with Portugal upon the question of Free labor Slave-trade, have secured the interference necessary to prevent the French claims being made in the form which led to the threatened coercion under which the vessel was given up on the 25th of October. The blue-book shows that the Earl of MALMESBURY had simply advised the Portuguese Government to accede to the demands of France as promptly and quietly as possible.

Advices from Lisbon state that Don VASCO GUEDEZ Governor of Mozambique, has been recalled for the non-execution of the orders of the Government relative to negroes.

Mr. SAMUEL WARD, United States Consul at Bristol, has received a dispatch from Mr. A. B. HARRIES, United States Consular Agent at Milford Haven, advising him of the loss of the American bark *Oakland*, of Bath, 640 tons register, which vessel sailed from Charleston on the 24th of November, bound for Liverpool with cotton. On the 19th December, in lat. 49° 48' N., lon. 13° 30' W., during a heavy squall, the *Oakland* was struck by lightning, which penetrated to the cargo by her foremast, setting fire to the cotton, which burnt rapidly. At 8 A. M. of the 20th, the flames having burst out in all directions, Capt. HUNTER, with the crew and one passenger, took to the three boats. About 20 minutes after they had left the foremast went overboard. The boats kept company, steering for Cape Clear until the night of the 21st, when they separated in a fog. At 11 A. M. of the 22d, the boat, containing W. H. THOMPSON, mate, and five seamen, was picked up by the French brig *Emilie*, Captain CHANVERON, who landed them at Milford Haven on the 23d ult. The other boats, containing Captain HUNTER, one passenger and eight seamen, have not yet been heard of.

In the course of a review of the present prosperous condition of Ireland, as contrasted with former periods, the Cork *Constitution* speaks confidently of the return tide of emigration:

"In Ireland, at least for several years during and subsequent to the potato failures, emigration, disease, and famine operated to such an extent as to reduce the population over a million and a-half; yet there has been a very considerable increase in the produce of the land, in the extent under tillage, and in the imports of grain and breadstuffs from abroad. Not only has the acreable amount of land under cereal crops greatly increased, but in consequence of improved cultivation the produce per acre has greatly increased also. Such a state of things indicates an improved condition of the people, which must in its turn tend to bring about a reactionary movement. Already the flow of emigration has been checked, and a current has set in in the opposite direction. In the over-crowded labor-markets of the Atlantic ports from Boston, New-York and St. John's New-Brunswick, the under-paid or unemployed Irish operative finds it more difficult to obtain a livelihood than in his own country; and every fortnight brings fresh arrivals of emigrants desirous again to find in their birth place a local habitation and a name. The wages of unskilled labor are as high in Ireland now as in many parts of England, and the operative is more sure of steady and remunerative employment than in the great manufacturing districts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, or Warwickshire, where the precarious subsistence of the artisan is dependent in a great measure on the state of commercial credit, and on the freedom or contraction of the money market. The increasing prosperity of this country contrasts favorably even with the progress of England, great as her advancement in all the elements of material civilization has undo

his dealings with other States. It seems pretty well understood that our Ministers have distinctly refused all active coöperation with the French in Italy; there are even rumors of their having recently made propositions to Austria, which, if accepted, would virtually put an end to the Anglo-French alliance. It is only fair to add that the reports in question come from the camp of their Parliamentary rivals; and that they are stoutly repudiated in all Ministerial circles.

Another story very current here, and for which I cannot discover any foundation, is the alleged secession of the Marquis of SALISBURY and the Lord Chancellor from the Cabinet, in consequence of their disapproval of certain liberal clauses inserted by Lord DERBY in the draft of his Reform bill. The tale is that the two discontented Peers remained out of office for several days, and were then by some slight concession persuaded to return. Lord SALISBURY would indeed have been a serious loss to the Government, for though he is but an indifferent speaker he is an excellent man of business, and possesses great personal influence in the Upper House, which he is frequently charged with turning to his own personal account in matters connected with the passing of private and local bills. There is no end of jobbing, or in other words downright corruption, practised in this way and none know this better than those who, for party objects, have lately been raising an outcry here about legislative mal-practices in the United States. But the system this side of the water having been brought to maturity the jobs are perpetrated in a quiet way, and without exciting observation. As for Lord CHELMSFORD, I am not sure that had he been foolish enough to resign the great seal anybody would have asked him to resume its custody. He is of very little use to his colleagues in consultation; in law reform he is understood to be a drag, and parliamentary following or influence he has none. But my own opinion is that there has been and will be no split in the Administration, and that together they will sink or swim.

Efforts are making to revive a sort of Anti-Slavery agitation in this country, and meetings are beginning to be held ostensibly for the purpose of sympathising with the claims of the negro, but in reality to stimulate Anti-Democratic and Anti-American feelings, and if possible to resuscitate popular prejudices which may serve Lord PALMERSTON'S purposes by and by. At Leeds the other day there was a numerous assemblage, at which Lord CARLISLE, himself a member of the late administration, and Mr. EDWARD BAINES, who is the brother of another member of it, made long and violent speeches on the subject. I quite believe that the latter would not consciously lend himself to any party manœuvre of the kind I have indicated nor do I suppose that it was thought necessary to consult the impulsive and excitable Earl as to the ultimate bearings of the movement in which he has allowed himself to be pushed forward. But that there is a dodge afoot I have no manner of doubt; and I think you will see that one of the principal rallying cries of the reactionary party next session will be—"in all things Anti-Americanism." It would be impossible to define more perfectly in a single phrase the foreign and domestic policy of Cambridge House.

The family of one of its staunchest adherents has lately been overcast with painful gloom, in consequence of an accusation brought against the heir of the house of no less grave a kind than that of playing false at cards. The precise details have not yet been made known to the public, but there is no doubt as to the charge having been made against the Honorable and gallant gentleman by a brother officer in the Guards, with whom he was engaged at play when the transaction occurred, at a country house in Hertfordshire. His father was for many years a county member and thoroughgoing adherent of the conservative Whig Party. He is connected by blood and marriage with the highes names in England, and not very long ago he was himself created a peer. Great exertions will be made to hush the matter up; but I am told that the accused was very unpopular in his regiment, and that his supercilious airs are now bearing their bitter fruit. By way of a *pendant* to this respectable business we are likely to have an edifying to do in another line with reference to the domestic affairs of another of the "model class" of society. Lord R—— married some three or four years ago the amiable and accomplished daughter of a gentleman who has lately distinguished himself as a critic of classical literature. In less than a twelvemonth he suddenly disappeared, and it was subsequently found that he had gone abroad in company with a person of notorious character and with whom he had previously been intimate. After some time he returned home, and his offence was condoned. But in the last few weeks, however steps are said to have been taken by the injured wife to obtain a divorce; and the case will not improbably be brought before the appointed tribunal for the adjudication of such matters in the course of Easter term.

I spent my Christmas at Cambridge, where, time immemorial the hospitalities of the season have always been kept up in truly English style Railways enable great numbers of the students to take their holidays at home, and the collegiate Halls are consequently less thronged at this particular season than they used to be. Many, however, still remain, and numerous guests are invited to participate in the jovialities presided over by the heads of houses, and assisted in by Fellows, Professors, and men of mark of all descriptions. St. John's College has long asserted its preeminence in good cheer as well as in academic celebrity and influence. On the festival of St. John, which occurs two days after Christmas, a great supper is given in what is called the "Combination Room," to which all persons of distinction in the University, as well as many private friends, are invited. The place of entertainment is a large square oak paneled room, hung round with portraits of distinguished men whose youth was passed within the walls of the College. There is old Dr. PARR, with his white flowing wig, and rubicund dogmatic aspect. Beside him hangs the pensive and meditative WORDSWORTH; and facing them are the portraits of WILBERFORCE and Sir JOHN HERSCHEL. Beside the latter is an admirable likeness of Bishop SELWYN; and next to him a speaking portrait of ADAMS, the astronomer. What the ancient amusements of the evening may have been I know not; but when I entered the room, about 8½ o'clock, I found one-half the company assembled busily engaged at whist, while the remainder stood in groups conversing. Among those present I recognized Mr. WALPOLE, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, who is member for Cambridge University; Mr. BALL, Member of Parliament for the County; and many of the scientific and classical magnates of the place. About 10½ o'clock the mediæval repast was served, a boar's head, of size and ferocity of aspect to scare half the children of the town; the chine of pork, with depths of fat that seemed unfathomable; a Christmas pie, big enough to satisfy the hunger of a regiment of giants; all manner of game besides; and a profusion of sherry-beaker, claret-cup, and a variety of other fascinating potations, whereof the guests seemed nothing loath to partake. Supper over, whist and confabulation were resumed, without any abrupt termination of the more inspiriting portion of the entertainment. For twelve days St. John's keeps open house in the same style. With true reverence for antiquity, everything is conducted in the simplest and plainest manner; but nothing can be better in its kind than that which is set before you.

Mr. BARNUM is here giving public lectures on "The Theory and Practice of Humbug," as a means of making money. At his first appearance in St. James' Hall, he was favorably received, though hardly with the degree of *impressment* or applause which some of our metropoliton journals would have the world believe. The *opera comique* opened this week at St. James' Theatre. The company is a very fair one; and if people come to town speedily after Christmas, its success is pretty certain. For the next fortnight, all our theatres will be in their state of annual uproar and buffoonery, crowded with children from school, crazy about the pantomime. Till the jokes and jumps are over, we cannot expect to have any thing worth mentioning in the shape of theatricals.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Sharp Comments on the President's Message—The Montalembert Affair—Three More Duels.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 24, 1858.

Last year we heard in France nothing but praises of the President's Message; this year it is quite the reverse. The *Patrie*, which has grown lately very bitter toward the United States, attacks Mr. BUCHANAN personally and politically, as well as the people of the United States as a nation. In the first place, the *Patrie* sees in Mr. BUCHANAN'S Message a diversion from his miserable home policy to the chances of a foreign war. The necessity for some such diversion commenced at the close of the last Congress, and the President sought it in the British cruiser question; but the prompt renunciation by the English Government of the right of search deprived him at once of that arm, and now he seeks it in other directions. So the whole Message is well described by the title of a *vauderille* played not long ago at one of the French theatres—"A Quarrel, if you Pleas e.' The argument on the Kansas question the *Patrie* calls "a long and piteous apology." The claims urged by the President against other American States are characterized as petty grievances, laboriously exaggerated, with the view of intimidation, and cheaply-won laurels. The President, the *Patrie* thinks, is trying to build up a new code of morals for the Western continent, by which he hopes to free himself from the superannuated obligations called justice, straightforwardness and good faith. The doctrines of the Message on the subject of Cuba the *Patrie* declares to be so destitute of principle as to fall beyond the pale of discussion. Europe, in the opinion of this journal, ought to raise an energetic protest against such principles, which it affirms to be an insult against Christianity; and the American people ought to be warned by a universal outburst of indignation that its flatterers are insensibly bringing it back towards barbarism, and that they will, if the present system be persisted in, end by placing it under the ban of civilized nations.

The *Constitutionnel* estimates very properly how much of this Message should be attributed to the proper account of Mr. BUCHANAN, and how much to the President of the United States. On the part of the man, it conceives that a necessity existed for an effort to regain a compromised political reputation. At the same time, it thinks that the President's policy, particularly in regard to Central America and the Isthmus route, ought to excite the distrust and awaken the attention of European Governments.

The *Presse* regards the Message as a series of contradictions—one minute counselling peace, and the next proposing war. The other journals have not yet published any lengthy articles on the subject.

The second trial of the Count DE MONTALEMBERT took place, on the Count's appeal, on Tuesday, in the Imperial Court. The Court-room, on this occasion, was larger than the first one, and tickets of admission were more readily obtained. The struggle for places, however, was as great as at the first trial, and among the audience were seen M. VILLEMAIN, whose entrance produced a veritable sensation; M. ODILLON BARROT, the Count DE FALLOUX, Count DE FLAVIGNY, Marquis DE VOGUE, Count DE CORCELLES, Count DE MEAUX, all political and personal friends of the accused; Lieutenant-Colonel DE MONTALEMBERT, his brother, and, among the ladies, AUGUSTINE BROHAN and Madame PLESSY, of the Theatre Français. The case was opened by M. DUFAURE for the defence, in a brilliant speech of an hour's length, but as is usual, no one was permitted to take notes. Several gentlemen, however, endowed with remarkable memories, have managed to supply the Press of London and Brussels with tolerable fair sketches of the speeches and the proceedings. M. CHAIX-DE-EST-ANGE followed M. DUFAURE for the State, while M. BERRYER closed on the part of the defence. These are the three distinguished lawyers of Paris, and it is hardly necessary to say displayed on this occasion all their talent.

The first judgment, it will be recollected, condemned M. DE MONTALEMBERT to six months imprisonment, 3,000 francs fine, and the costs of suit. But this first condemnation went further. It condemned him as the principal in the offence, and upon a count which brought him under the power of the terrible law of Public Surety, inaugurated last year, and by which it was discretionary with the Government whether he should be sent in exile to the penal colony or not. This was, in fact, the worst feature of the condemnation.

The Imperial Court, however, at the end of the second trial, reversed the decision of the first Court on this count, making M. DE MONTALEMBERT take the place of his publisher, and constituting the latter the principal offender, in having furnished the Count the medium for publishing his attacks to the world. Thus M. DE MONTALEMBERT escaped the law of Public Surety, while M. DUNIOL, who had not appealed, and was already fulfilling his imprisonment, as adjudged by the first Court, cannot be disturbed. The Count DE MONTALEMBERT, in consequence of this modification of the first judgment, as regards the gravity of the offence, has had his punishment reduced to three months' imprisonment, while the original fine is maintained. But all this is a mere struggle for a question of personal dignity, since the Emperor's pardon stands valid for the second the same as for the first condemnation. The Count, who would have gladly entered the prison doors, will find them barred against him. The decision of the Imperial Court in subtracting the Count from the possible action of the law of Public Surety, is regarded as a concession from the Emperor to the personal dignity of the illustrious writer and orator. The Montalembert party are tolerably well satisfied at the result, for, before the second Judge, who was more lenient than the first, hard words were said of the Government; they "spoke out their minds" for once, and from this they drew immense satisfaction. Three hundred people in the court heard them, and the rest of the world outside of France will probably read them in the foreign papers.

We have had this week three duels, two of which may be traced indirectly to *Figaro*. The first two were fought at Geneva the same day and for the same cause—the quarrel between ALPHONZE KARR and Madame MARIE DE SOLMS, Princess BONAPARTE. This quarrel, as I have already told you, originated in certain private letters of EUGENE SUE, lately published by Madame DE SOLMS in her journal *Les Matinées d'Aix-les-Bains*. KARR replied first in his own publication, *Les Guêpes*, and the Princess rejoined in *Figaro*. At this stage of the proceedings M. DE VILLEMESSANT, editor of *Figaro*, was called before the Minister of State and informed that he must cease to publish any further correspondence on the subject. (That the reader may understand the motive of such an order it suffices to know that Madame DE SOLMS is the daughter of a cousin of the Emperor and that the quarrel in question was upon points of a somewhat indelicate character.) M. DE VILLEMESSANT replied that he had just received from M. KARR a rejoinder to Madame's last communication, handed to him by a sheriff, which implied that he must either publish it, or submit to a suit for damages for the libels contained in Madame's last. The Minister said "You must not publish it." "Then by the law," replied VILLEMESSANT, "I will pursue you for the damages I have to pay KARR." So the Minister changed his mind, gave his authority for the publication of KARR's reply, but declared that then the discussion must cease.

It was upon the matter contained in this reply of KARR, that the two duels of Geneva are said to have taken place. The combatants were M. PONSARD, the distinguished dramatist, member of the Academy of France, and friend of the Princess, with a French refugee said to be Colonel CHARRAS in the first duel, and in the second, the Coun DE B——, a French officer and friend of the Princess, with the editor of a Genevois newspaper, who had reproduced the articles of ALPHONZE KARR. The parties were all good swordsmen, and defended their lives so well that no dangerous wound was received.

The other duel took place at Versailles, between two officers, on the subject of an offence given to a family in the person of one of its female members. One of the parties was gravely wounded, and it is thought that new provocations will be offered by the brothers of the wounded man.

The literary world has been pained this week by the death of a young man, M. RIGAULT, one of the editors of the *Journal des Débats*, and one of the most promising writers of France. While sitting at his table, with pen in hand, he suddenly sank down and lost at once all power of motion or of recollection. He died in three days, with cerebral congestion.

The Imperial Academy of Medicine has just renewed its officers for the coming year. M. CRUVEILHER was elected President, M. JULES CLOQUET, Vice-President, and M. DEVERGER Annual Secretary.

MALAKOFF.

A Financial Review of 1858.

From the London Times City Article, Jan. 1.

If 1859 should as far as 1858 exceed the promise of its opening the financial world will have reason to rejoice. Never was there more threatening contingencies than on the 1st of January last, yet they have all disappeared, and we commence the new year without a single point of disturbance. The results of the great commercial failures, especially those connected with America, have been so unexpectedly retrieved that we have seen the house whose difficulties caused the most wide-spread alarm—that of DENNISTOUN & Co.—discharge the whole of their liabilities of £2,000,000 with interest at five per cent., and thus anticipate by nearly a couple of years the most sanguine hopes they were able at that time to entertain. All the principal firms in the Swedish trade have achieved an equally honorable extrication, and to the mind of the general public the operation of the panic, by which our system was cleared of the vilest scum that had ever accumulated on its surface, is already almost as much a dream as if it had taken place under chloroform. Politically the melting away of the Indian rebellion and the opening of China and Japan have been just as strange.

Setting politics aside, the course of the money market for 1859 seems certain to be calm. For five years after the panic of 1847 the average rate of interest was 3 per cent. It takes that time for a new media to be fully inaugurated. Although the unemployed reserve of the Bank is approaching the highest point ever reached, and the bullion is steadily going in the same direction, there is consequently no sign of coming excitement. But the demands upon us will be ample, and such as each investor should keep before him in order to allay from time to time any tendency to run into the first bargain that may be offered him. The main question in relation to the value of a 5 or 6 per cent. bond is as to the number of such bonds that are likely to be put upon the market. Keeping this in view, a very low price will be quite sufficient for such commodities throughout the current year. No one is likely to be too late to be accommodated. If a man finds he has neglected to bid for part of the first batch of the New-Victoria six per cent. debentures for £7,000,000, he may rely upon subsequent opportunities during the three or four years in which they are to be supplied at the rate of £150,000 per month. Even if this were not the case, and the whole were found insufficient to meet our eager demands, the sister colonies of New South Wales and South Australia would doubtless, under the circumstances, step in to mitigate the disappointment. The Cape of Good Hope is likewise ready to meet our wants, the capacity of Canada is inexhaustible, while from India,—notwithstanding a momentary pause in order to give the public an interval not to digest but simply to draw breath after what they have already taken,—there will not only be an overwhelming pressure of new creations but also perhaps a ceaseless supply of these Government securities (representing a total of about 50,000,000 Sterling) that have hitherto floated exclusively in that market, and for the importation of which the Council of India have thought it expedient to institute special facilities. Moreover, supposing all these should not suffice, there will still be inexhaustible alternatives. If any slow capitalist in search of a security should be too late in the field even to procure a single colonial or territorial debenture—if he should find Australia, Canada, India, the Cape, all rejecting his outstretched purse, owing to the avidity with which their crumbs of paper have been caught up by the earlier competitors—there will still be quarters in which he may seek what he requires. Austria is about to express her readiness to take six or eight millions; Russia will do as much, or even more; Sardinia is building fortifications, and manifesting proclivities which never fail to end in pecuniary negotiations; and although France, after having for the past ten years increased her national debt at the rate of ten millions per annum, has now, with respect to 1860, made the usual announcement, that the revenue will not only meet the expenditure but leave a large surplus "applicable to the sinking fund," it would not be wise to rely entirely upon her absence from the market. Meanwhile, remittances for the Turkish and Chilian Loans remain to be completed, and the former can be bought at a discount, and the latter at something only a shade better. The advice, therefore, that may be safely given to all persons with redundant cash during 1859 is, "Do not be in a hurry." It would be useless, and, if not, unwise to recommend a refusal of all or a greater part of the applications that are about to be presented. Even when the colony of Victoria authorizes by one resolution the issue of a total of debentures which will render the debt of the colony, in comparison with its population, nearly the same as respects the amount of annual interest as the national debt of England, or when India contracts obligations which designing enemies will ultimately point out to the natives as a burden that might be got rid of by a new insurrection; or when Austria or Russia proposes loans which will establish a drain of gold that will make the payment of the last installment a very different affair from that of the first, there is no inherent objection to the transaction. It should be simply a question of price. Let that afford an ample margin for risks and inconveniences, and we may enter into all these businesses with great advantage. But the plan of late years has been too much limited to the benefit of the contractors, who get their commission if the loan can but be made just to float, and who, therefore, compete for it by the highest possible biddings. There is consequently no one to enlarge upon its drawbacks, and the borrowing countries at last have the complacency to measure credit—not by their own, but by the English standard—and to tell us that, although it might be impossible for them to raise what they want elsewhere at 7 or even 10 per cent., we ought to be gratified if, when Consuls return only 3 per cent., they will come and give us bonds that will promise 5. Perhaps, however, the fact staring us in the face at starting, that the aggregate amount already booked to be raised from us by distant countries before the 31st of December next cannot be computed at much less than £30,000,000 sterling, will have the wholesome effect of inducing people to make their calculations through a more national medium, especially as these £30,000,000 do not include a single contribution to America, protracted experience having at length so damped the appetite for 6 per cent. from that quarter as to render it no longer formidable.

Of course all the projected negotiations must depend on the stream of politics, but here there is one consideration that almost wholly neutralizes the distrust that might prevail. The fact that large loans are wanted by some of the chief European Powers, although it will be viewed by many with dissatisfaction, should in reality, for the time, be a source of comfort. If Russia wants eight millions, as is unquestionably the case, we need not fear but that everything will be kept smooth, until the transaction is completed. Sardinia, likewise, if she has any similar request to make, will delay her appeal to French bayonets to establish French liberty in Italy pending the completion of the requisite contract and the payment of the first installments. Austria, in the same spirit, will be slow to resent the neighboring conspiracies by which she may be threatened. What will be the turn as soon as the money is subscribed, and our capitalists are committed to the payment of the whole, is another question. It is consoling to know that up to that time, supposing no unforseen casualties of magnitude to occur, the public will receive from all diplomatic quarters the most bland assurances that the motto not only of the French Empire but of all Europe is "Peace." We may have little affairs like that of Portugal, and may also see France and Spain engaged in watching Mexico, and America seizing her territory as a material guarantee, while our own claims, which quadruple those of any other nation, are allowed to be unprovided for, but nothing will be ventured by any of these Powers except in the assurance that, for the sake of present harmony, whatever may be its future cost, it will have the toleration of the English Government. For several months, therefore, the reign of quietness seems certain.

For ordinary joint-stock enterprise the prospects of 1859 are not exciting. Individual morality in the trading community is at a bad point, and the fact that there is a far lower standard for boards of direction is enough to make all men hold their hands. The extension of telegraph communication seemed recently to tempt the greatest alms, but the fate of the Atlantic cable and the break in that of the Mediterranean Company will effectually cool even any faint disposition that might have existed to encounter in this direction some personal risks. A year back the land line to India by the Tigris might have been in operation but for the breach of faith with the company in deference to French influence. Another opening for enterprise which might have been found in Nicaragua, and which would have been wonderfully stimulated by the new treaties with China and Japan, and the influx to the gold-fields of New-Columbia, is not closed to us in consequence of the treatment in 1852 of the American offers for equal and peaceful cooperation in opening up that route, but is, and has been for seven years past, as was predicted would be the case, a cause of constant and often alarming irritation between the two countries. Thus there is no new and attractive field for exploitation that can be conjectured, and the loan contracted will have a clear stage. That our stock of specie will be maintained until their operations begin to tell there can be little doubt. The exportations to China can have no permanent effect in the opposite direction, since, in due time, silk will come to us in return to be distributed over the continent and elsewhere, and operate upon the French and other exchanges, like a remittance of so much gold. We may likewise expect, during the year, to obtain some of the stipulated indemnity. Thus, with the exception of the constant drain to India under the guarantee system, there is nothing to counteract that influx of money which, owing to her enormous foreign investments, Great Britain always experiences when her trade is kept to cautious limits, and speculation is suspended.

Sovereignty of the Seas—The Rival Navies of France, England and America.

From the London Times.

A Cabinet Minister recently stated at a public meeting that the Navy of England had sunk into a position inferior not only to that which in times past it so victoriously maintained, but also, in certain important respects, to that occupied by the Navy of another power. As the speaker was himself a sailor, and as his opportunities of information could not be questioned, the remarks created some sensation: but a foreign publication of note has just now, after elaborate inquiry, arrived at very similar conclusions. It appears, in fact, to be believed in Germany that a comparison between the navies of France and England would, upon the whole, give a superiority to the former. The article in which the contrast is instituted, part of which we lay before our readers in another place, takes account of every consideration which can be held essential to the efficiency of a fleet, and, after balancing in long succession these several elements of strength, assigns a superiority to the French upon all points except one, and an equality upon that. We are not of opinion that the facts on which this argument is based, are unexceptionably correct, or that the reasoning itself is altogether sound. We shall take a future opportunity of indicating some of the inaccuracies by which the conclusion is affected; but in the meantime we think it extremely desirable to recall public attention to a certain question which pervades the whole matter.

If we have not got such a Navy as we ought to have, and as we have been in the habit of believing ourselves to possess, how is it that we have fallen into this position? And what measures should we take to extricate ourselves? Without accepting as facts all the allegations advanced in disparagement of our marine, we may assume that it is in some respects below the proper standard of efficiency, and it becomes necessary to inquire into the causes of this deterioration, not merely with a view of fixing responsibility, but for the purpose of shaping our administration in future. Lord HARDWICKE, on the occasion to which we have referred, ascribed the result to the introduction of steam, which, by compelling us, as it were, to reconstruct our whole Navy, rendered even the liberal funds voted by Parliament insufficient for the accomplishment of so great an object. We, on the other hand, expressed our conviction that time enough had elapsed and money enough had been spent for the creation of a steam navy as powerful as our sailing navy of old times, and this opinion is shared by the German critics in the speculations before us. The single point, indeed, on which they give us an unquestionable superiority over France is that of expenditure. In results we are surpassed, but in outlay we beat the whole world. Yet on every occasion when this question has been stirred we have invariably recurred to the same process with the hope of improvement. Whenever the country has been alarmed for its defences, or the Admiralty anxious about its fleets, we have adopted the old plan of increasing the estimates, as if money was the only thing wanted, or the only thing that could be procured. When little seemed to come of the matter but waste, the economists took it up, and the estimates were cut down again until the next alarm, when they were once more augmented with about the same results as before. This has been our system, and it has borne this invariable fruit—that, whenever the Navy is scrutinized with more inquisitiveness than ordinary, there is sure to be somebody, and generally some sailor, who informs us that we have got nothing for our money, and that some new construction devised in France or America would infallibly beat us all to pieces.

After so much and such unproductive experience, it is really time that we tried management as well as money. It would be unfair to disguise the fact that a country which pretends, at all events in a defensive sense, to the command of the seas, must always be acting at a disadvantage in preserving its ascendancy. Its rivals can play a game of their own choosing. France, Russia and America, being reasonably confident that they require no naval force to defend their own shores, may either allow their fleets to dwindle as they please, or indulge in expenditure with the perfect certainty that they are entailing greater expenditure upon us. If a new vessel of war is invented, the Sovereign of the Seas must possess it, while maritime Powers under fewer obligations may dispense with it as they please. France can very well afford to wait upon our experiments, and then, according to the German critic's expression, "turn our failures to account." If any nation had waited till the present moment before adopting the Railway system, and were then to borrow from this country all the lessons which we have learnt by 20 years of costly experience, there is no doubt it would get its railways much cheaper than we have done, but it would have lost the use of them in the interval. Similarly, when the French, after allowing us to build steamships of war for years without much concerning themselves, at length made their appearance with a model which surpassed all our productions, they certainly went to work in the most economical manner, but they also remained for a certain period without a power which we possessed. The Americans have uniformly acted after much the same fashion. They have allowed us to build a ship or a ship until at last we have obtained a tolerable model, and then, starting from this point of departure, they have turned out a vessel or two more powerful still. The American frigates in the last war were exceedingly few in number, but they were far heavier than the heaviest we had then built. Exactly in the same way our newest 50's have been eclipsed, or presumed to be so, by the Merrimacs and Niagaras, and it would be entirely in conformity with precedent if a huge steam ram, or some other unparalleled monster, were to issue on a sudden from the American Navy-yards, and proclaim the utter inefficiency of old-fashioned line-of-battle ships.

Allowing, however, for the obligations thus imposed upon us, and for the disadvantages at which we must necessarily act, it still appears evident that the funds voted for the maintenance of the Navy must have been grievously misspent if the Navy is in the position described. We have had at least ten years to adapt ourselves to the new conditions of naval warfare. We have also been perfectly aware of the exigencies which had arisen, for Minister after Minister stated them in Parliament, framed his demands accordingly, and got those demands duly satisfied. We are not discovering just now for the first time that ships, to be effective, require propulsion by steam. We have voted millions to provide ourselves with bulwarks of this very description, but the truth is, that after being first of all slow to learn, we usually rush into precipitate extravagance at the eleventh hour. Such a system, in a department which must necessarily be one of progress and transition, is doubly detrimental, for it deprives us at first of advantages really attainable, and accumulates them at last when they may have ceased to be advantages at all. Thus, for years after the screw was invented, we persisted in building sailing vessels: and now, when steam rams and shot-proof batteries are bidding for favor, we are expending all our power upon screws. We do not say that these modern inventions have yet established a title to preference, but it is a pity that we did not build more screw ships in 1850, when they were of the best known models, so that we might build fewer now, when their excellence is contested. The country has a right to expect that the money annually voted should produce such a navy as our position requires. People will not hear with patience, time after time, that they must prepare themselves for liberal contributions if they wish to have efficient squadrons. They have shown this liberality already, and they know by the very reason of the case, and are now assured by the example of other nations, that the funds they have provided ought to have sufficed for the object in view. If there are really any serious shortcomings they must be due not to parsimony, but mismanagement, and the remedy is to be sought, not in increased expenditure, but improved administration.

The Visitation of the Washington at Greytown—Views of the British Press.

From the London Times, Dec. 28.

In our impression of Saturday there was an account, taken from an American paper, of the failure of the attempt to open the Nicaragua transit. The story is a singular and even a touching one, for the sufferings of the unhappy passengers who embarked on the faith that the Company would be able to perform its promises were truly pitiable. Two ships, the *Washington* and the *Hermann*, were employed in this enterprise. The *Washington* was to bring the passengers from New-York to San Juan or Greytown; they were then to ascend the river in a small steamer, and embark on board the *Hermann* at San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific coast. The misfortunes of the expedition commenced as soon as the *Washington* entered the harbor of San Juan. First, she was boarded by an officer of the *Jamestown*, to know whether she had not filibusters on board. Not long after a boat from the *Valorous*, and another from the *Leopard*, British frigates, boarded her, and similar inquiries were made. However, nothing suspicious appeared, and the *Washington* was left alone. The same afternoon the river steamer *Catherine Maria* started up the San Juan to discover if the *Hermann* were actually waiting on the opposite side of the Isthmus. About seven miles above the mouth the *Catherine Maria* grounded on a sandbank, and the consequence was a return to Greytown. An attempt was then made to ascend the Colorado branch, which flows into the sea some miles south of the harbor. The boats ascended to a certain point, and then the crews embarked in a little steamer, and gained the Nicaragua Lake. After much difficulty permission was obtained to cross the lake, but only on condition that 15 Nicaraguan soldiers should be taken on board. The captain, anxious to gain tidings of the *Hermann*, submitted and the steamer made for Granada city, on the western shore of the lake. There the Americans found that their character was suspected, and that the authorities, making sure that they were fillibusters, had prepared for them a warm reception in the shape of a 24-pounder. Nothing was to be heard of the *Hermann*, and, as the Nicaraguans seemed determined to prevent an American company establishing a transit through their country with armed vessels, the boats returned, and the enterprise was given up.

The *Washington* had orders to remain at Greytown for a certain time, and then, in case nothing should be heard of the *Hermann*, to proceed to Aspinwall. To Aspinwall, accordingly, the passengers were taken, but on arriving there they were met by a proclamation of the Governor. It was known that the *Hermann* was not on the Pacific side to meet them, and the Governor strongly objected to having 300 destitute persons thrown on his shores without the means of reaching their destination. The captain had expected to receive advices from New-York that arrangements had been made to carry the passengers across the Isthmus by the regular line; he had, it is said, written assurances to this effect from the company. "To his astonishment he received not a line." Here was a dead lock. Those passengers who could afford to pay full fare to San Francisco from Aspinwall would be taken by the regular line; but only a small number of those on board had the means. A meeting was called, and great excitement prevailed. The captain appeared, and told them that, contrary to his expectation, he had failed to receive advices from New-York; that he had ascertained on shore that any passengers could be taken on by paying full fare to San Francisco, but that those who had not the money he would take back to New-York. This speech was not likely to cool the irritation of the passengers, who then called another meeting, and appointed a Committee to wait on Mr. C. J. Fox, the United States Consul. They were, however, assured that there was no redress for their wrongs. The next day a negotiation was opened with the Pacific Steamship Company, and the agent agreed to reduce the fares as an act of benevolence. At the regular rates—$125 steerage, $175 second cabin, and $200 first cabin—not more than half a dozen had means to go on. The agent accordingly reduced the steerage fare to $50, and the Panama Railway offered to take the passengers across for $15. The result was, that after scenes of the most distressing kind, about 200 were sent on to San Francisco; the rest, nearly 100, returned in the *Washington* to New-York.

It is impossible not to blame the company for thus taking 300 persons to a foreign port without knowing whether it had the means of completing its contract. There was every reason for expecting that the Nicaraguans would refuse a free passage through their territory to large bodies of Americans. When armed boats ascended the Colorado and San Juan Rivers, the suspicions of the authorities seem to have been naturally roused, and the enterprise, which otherwise is, no doubt, feasible enough, was at once frustrated. This comes of fillibustering. Every steamer that comes from the States to Greytown is to Nicaraguan eyes freighted with General WILLIAM WALKER and his companions. The policy of the United States must tend to increase this aversion and suspicion. The Spanish Americans of all kinds know that the abolition of their northern neighbors is to "improve them off the face of the earth," and they wish to keep strangers at a distance accordingly. However, it is to be regretted that so useful an enterprise as the opening of the Nicaraguan transit should have failed, and we would gladly see the American Government taking steps to reassure the Nicaraguan authorities, and to assist any company which honestly takes in hand to accomplish the work.

But this affair of simple blundering would not be complete unless "the aggressive Britisher" were dragged into the dispute, and political capital made out of it by aspiring orators and naval officers. The Captain of the *Leopard* having good reason to suppose, like the Nicaraguans, that the *Washington* carried General WALKER and his band, sent a boat on board to see if the steamer was, in fact, piratical. This was enough to rouse the ire of flag officer McIntosh, of the *Roanoke*, American frigate, who immediately addressed a letter to Captain ALDHAM, "calling him strictly to account for such an unwarrantable proceeding," and stating that, "if such visits were renewed, they would assuredly bring the vessels of the United States' home squadron and those of Her Britannic Majesty on this station "into collision." Mr. ZANTZINGER, the Flag-officer's Secretary, was subsequently dispatched to the British vessel, and had a long interview with Captain ALDHAM and Sir W. GORE OUSELEY, at which he expressed himself perfectly satisfied, and Captain ALDHAM was politely invited to visit the *Roanoke*, together with Mr. STINGE, Sir W. OUSELEY'S Secretary. So the matter ended to the gratification of all parties, and the war orators and writers are left to make the most they can of the incident. We may remark however, that this style of communication, in which at every difficulty war is denounced, reflects no credit on American good sense, and cannot even give them any real reputation for courage. A collision between the armed forces of England and America would be an event fraught with terrible consequences. Perhaps a long and bloody war, carried on in a most ferocious spirit, with the ruin of a vast trade and a check to the progress of both hemispheres, would be the result. A struggle between two such peoples would bring into play animosities which would be all the more bitter for relationship. To be continually talking of war is a proof that a nation has not weighed its consequences. We, who have experience of it, and who, as history proves, do not shrink from it when it is necessary, have learnt not to take in vain the name of the God of Battles.

From the Manchester Guardian.

It will be obvious that the elements of a very lively international excitement are not wanting in this narrative, supposing there to exist a disposition to make the most of them. We regret to observe that the story, on any view that may be taken of it, bears evidence to a want of cordial coöperation between the naval forces of Great Britain and the United States in the suppression of fillibustering schemes. The conduct of our officials in the matter will certainly not be deemed of less gravity because Sir W. GORE OUSELEY, the English Minister to Nicaragua, and Commodore KELLET, the second in command of the West Indian fleet, were present in the harbor, and that it is therefore to be assumed that the steps which we have described were taken under their immediate direction. On the other hand, it is stated that these distinguished functionaries immediately furnished to the officers of the American navy on the spot such explanations as sufficed to remove any ill-feeling which the proceedings of the English might have been calculated to engender. On this point we must wait for further information; but, in the meantime, it is to be borne in mind that our protectorate over the Mosquito coast places our right of challenging the character of American ships within the harbor of San Juan on a totally different footing from that of a similar pretension advanced on the high seas; and, moreover, that our challenge does not necessarily appear to have gone beyond the civil expression of a pardonable curiosity. If anything may be said to throw doubt on the wisdom of the course adopted by the British officers, it is the speculation as to what they would have done if they had found on board the *Washington* the objects of their suspicion? It is difficult to understand how they could have arrested Mr. WILLIAM WALKER if he had been on board, or seized the arms which his nefarious purpose would have required; nor, if the worst suspicions had been justified, could the presumed object of the *Washington's* voyage have been more effectually defeated than it was by the course which was actually adopted.

From the London Shipping Gazette.

It cannot be disguised that this affair of the *Washington*, taken in connection with the position of the Central American question, is calculated to create anxiety amongst the wise and well-disposed both here and in America. Commander MCINTOSH, of the *Roanoke*, in his report to the Navy Department, states that the British officers asserted their right to visit and search the *Washington*, "by reason of the British protectorate over San Juan del Norte, established at the request of Nicaragua;" and it is also reported that Sir W. GORE OUSELEY was on board the *Valorous* at the time the *Washington* was boarded. These facts invest the whole affair with a different and much more imposing aspect. If the *Washington* was boarded by British officers merely in search of a delinquent who had escaped from the American authorities, it would be impossible to distort the act into an insult to the American flag. But if that vessel was visited and searched to prevent a threatened violation of an assumed British Protectorate of Nicaragua, the whole affair takes a different complexion, and assumes at once the dimensions of a preventive measure in defence of international rights. There is another unpleasant feature in this Central American question. The French Government is mixed up in it, and it seems our Government is quite disposed to support the Emperor's policy. "The Monroe doctrine," says a leading organ of the French Government, "is not an international principle, and is only invoked by the United States to insure impunity to violence and spoliation." If these are the sentiments of the Emperor's Government (as we believe them to be), we can hardly suppose that they will shrink from supporting French subjects on the Isthmus against the consequences to which they may be exposed from the adoption of the Monroe doctrine by the Cabinet of Washington in dealing with Central America. France is quite as much resolved in this matter as the United States can be, and the danger that this Government out of deference to the alliance, may commit the country to the Emperor's policy, and be hurried into a collision with the United States, which might be readily avoided but for the position in which the Cabinets of Paris and of London stand towards each other at the present moment.

The Ballot in America—The Testimony of President Buchanan.

From the London Times.

If we borrow one thing from America, it is demanded, why should we not borrow another? Have they not given us overshoes and revolvers, and manifold printing-presses, and Wenham Lake ice, and washing machines, and canvass-backed ducks, and, they even add, the steamship? Then, our highest ladies are giving ten guineas to be taught horse-breaking by a Kentucky farmer, and BARNUM is teaching this slow metropolis how to make money. So, why should we not import from America, Universal Suffrage and Vote by Ballot, which seem an inevitable duality in some minds? We cannot go far wrong, we are told, if we follow the example of the United States. They increase and multiply, they are spreading from sea to sea; they govern themselves without a King or a House of Lords, without a Bench of Bishops, or any Old-World encumbrances. The argument is a telling one. It appeals to the most powerful source of conviction,—to that mighty power which more than divides the world,—the genius of ignorance. But few of us have visited the United States. Few of us have read her history. Travelers generally carry out their prepossessions, and are not to be trusted. As for the newspapers, they say nothing which is not immediately contradicted. So the English idea of a popular election in the United States is somewhat exalted. The American citizen,—and everybody there is happily a citizen,—ponders long and well on his high duty and his awful trust. As the election draws nigh, not even do the endearments of his wife extract from him the great secret of his personal preference. The smiles and frolics of his children do not surprise him into a sudden disclosure. His master-honors him as the depository of a State secret. His neighbors and fellow-workmen would not know what they would not themselves disclose. His whole bearing is a neutrality: the eye guards its glances and the mouth its smiles, while the inner soul is weighing its great question, or reserving its dread conclusion. The very air is charged with a mystery. At the fatal day a whole people slowly and silently gravitates to the Polling Booth. Venerable as *patres conscripti*, solemn

On the 15th everything on board was sealed up, and the crew were taken and imprisoned in the Fort of St Sebastian. During the first few days of their captivity they received a daily allowance of 25 centimes, with which they were expected to find themselves with food. On my representations the allowance was increased to 65 centimes. They slept on the ground, and the ground was so damp that in the day they used to stand or sit upon their bunks or clothes chests. It was a sad sight to behold the departure of the crew from the ship for the prison. We all wept; sailors, negroes, and all. At length we parted to the cry of *'Vive l'Empereur,'* and these good negroes shouted as heartily as ourselves. When the soldiers struck them, to make them hold their tongues, they retorted, 'We French—we no Portuguese,' and they began shouting *'Vive l'Empereur!'* once more. Such moments can never be forgotten. On the 4th of January the Delegate CANERE and I were thrown into prison. No means of defence was allowed me. When I wrote to the Judge to prove my innocence, he used to reply that I had mistaken my calling—I ought to have been a lawyer and not a sailor—that I had dispositions to become a Lycurgus, (*sic.*) I was forced to remind him that LYCURGUS was a Spartan, and not a Frenchman, and that I had no pretensions to emulate LYCURGUS, also that I did not consider him a Juan de Regra. At last, on the 8th of March, a judgment was pronounced, confiscating the ship, the money, the negroes, and everything on board, and sentencing me to two years' imprisonment in irons. Fortunately, the Portuguese tribunal had visited me alone with the rigors of what it considered law; it did not venture to touch the Government delegate who was thus protected by his title. He and the crew embarked on board the *Mate de la Bourdonnaise*, which sailed with them for Mayotte—I remained as a prisoner. On the 25th of March the schooner of the Imperial Navy, *Eylée*, sent on a special mission by the Governor of Reunion, arrived at Mozambique. Her commander, Lieutenant BRIDGET, came to visit and comfort me, but all his arguments and appeals to the Portuguese authorities on my behalf proved fruitless, and that gallant officer was at last obliged to sail and leave me to my fate. The day after my condemnation I had appealed against the judgment which dishonored me to the Supreme Court at Lisbon. In consequence, on the 29th of May, I was embarked as a prisoner on board my own ship, commanded by Lieutenant OLIVEIRA, and sailing under Portuguese colors. The authorities of Mozambique had refused me 10 francs to buy some tobacco, and I should have been deprived of it throughout the voyage but for the kindness of Lieut. OLIVEIRA. I had no money to provide myself with clothes, and I had to start in the most squalid condition. But for M. ANTOINE MICHEL, the representative of REGIS & Co at Mozambique, I should not have had the courage to support my captivity. At last, after a voyage of 75 days, the *Charles et Georges* entered the Tagus on the 13th of August, and anchored before the quarantine buildings. On the 14th I saw a boat coming up with a tricolor ensign. I rushed on deck, and found there the Duke DE BELLUNE, first Secretary of the Imperial Legation, who told me to send a report of all I had undergone to his Excellency the Marquis DE LISLE DE SIREY. After a period of nine months I beheld a French agent. I was saved. Two days later I was liberated on bail, thanks to the Minister of France. Later, the steamer *Requin* came into the river, which was commanded by M. DE SURVILLE, who showed me attentions for which I am deeply grateful. On the 3d of October the *Donauwerth* and *Austerlitz* arrived, under Rear-Admiral LAVAUD. This day, the 23d, the Portuguese Government has decided to give up the *Charles et Georges*, and has ordered me to liberty. I sail the day after to-morrow for Bordeaux, in my own ship, which, thanks to the energy of the Emperor's Government, is once more protected by the national colors. I carry away with me from Lisbon a very grateful remembrance of the Marquis DE LISLE DE SIREY, of the Duke DE BELLUNE, and of the Marquis DE CAUX. *Tout à vous,*

M. ROUXEL,
Captain of the *Charles et Georges.*

China and Japan—Close of the Tariff Negociations at Shanghae.

Our advices from Shanghae are to the 6th inst. The new tariff and trade regulations were to be signed on that day by Lord ELGIN. It has not yet been made known what are the conditions of the new tariff, but it is understood that the duties on imports have been fixed at an *ad valorem* rate of five per cent., and on exports to approximate the same rate. The duty on tea and silk is to remain the same as before. How the valuations of goods or produce are to be settled, we have not heard. Articles comprising the coasting trade have also been under consideration and restrictions which have hitherto existed regarding them are to be modified. This was much called for.

The duty on opium, we believe, is fixed at the rate of 20 taels per chest, but the article is not to have the benefit of the inland transit clause.

It is stated that all the Plenipotentiaries have agreed to the arrangements regarding the trade regulations and tariff.

KWEILIANG and HWASHANA, Imperial Bommissioners, have been true to their promise to notify to the country the conclusion of peace. At all events, they have done so in the south, as exhibited in the following rendering of one of the 2-cash newspapers obtained in Canton last week.

KWEI, Imperial Commissioner, &c., and FA, (HWA;) Imperial Commissioner, &c., issue this proclamation in order to satisfy the minds of the people:

"Be it known to you, people, merchants and gentry, in all the provinces that a treaty of eternal peace has been concluded at Tien-sin with the Ambassadors of England, France and America. Now that this treaty is settled, (or after the treaty has been settled,) we, and all foreigners, will continue to enjoy tranquility It is our earnest hope that it will be so, and you should all be aiding in and about the same. Obey; do not despise this.

"Dated the 3d day of the 8th month of the 8th year of Hienfung (C. E. 1858.)"

The nobility add:—"This was sent (received?) from Shanghae during the 18th day," (Oct. 24.)

Latterly it has been reported that the rebels from Nankin have been committing great dsstruction among the places in that neighborhood.

Their Excellencies Baron GROS and Mr. REED would not accompany the expedition up the Yangtsze-Kiang but were to leave for Hong Kong shortly.

The United States steamer *Powhattan*, arrived at Woosung, brought dates from Nagasaki to the 31st ult. There is, apparently, nothing important in the news. The British schooner *Vindex* was entered at Nagasaki, after permission of the authorities had been obtained under the provisions of Sir JAMES STIRLING'S Treaty.

At Canton, matters, so far as trade is concerned, have improved considerably since the date of our last. Several vessels have left with the new teas, and others are on the point of getting away. For imports, also, the demand is increasing. The British Consul has again resumed his post there.

The reports current in the first part of the season, that the supply of tea this year would be short, although they did not get much credence at first, seem as if they were actually to prove true in the present instance. At all the ports the supply of tea is remarkably short, and, owing to the small stocks, the teamen are enabled to keep up prices to a figure which prevents foreigners from buying freely. The export this year to the present time shows a decrease of 9,000,000 lbs. on that of last year to the same period, and of 18,000,000 lbs. on that of 1856-57.

The Earl of Carlisle on Slavery.

At the *soirée* of the Leeds Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society, held on the 28th ult., the orator of the evening was the Earl of CARLISLE, who, of course, made Slavery his topic. We take the following extract from his remarks as reported in the London *Times*:

Their own hands, thanks to the Almighty goodness, were entirely clean. [Applause.] Why, then, it might be asked, did the young men of Leeds and other towns feel themselves called upon to constitute Anti-Slavery Associations and hold Anti Slavery meetings? Perhaps it might not be an imperative duty, but he was sure that it was a righteous exhibition of feeling and a graceful act of sympathy. [Applause.] They had not now to learn in how large a portion of the United States of America Slavery still prevailed. [Hear, hear.] He did not affect on that account to draw up a bill of indictment against the American nation; he did not presume to assert that the system was incompatible either with the name of a Briton or the faith of a Christian. The complicity of this country had been too recent to make him feel himself authorized to be the person to make that charge, whatever inherent truth there might be in it; he could not erase from his memory also the knowledge that it was the mother country that originally inoculated her offspring with the pest, and he felt conscious that in early life many of his own acquaintance held property in man; but, on the other hand, he knew that there was now across the wide Atlantic a noble brotherhood—aye, and a noble sisterhood too, he was proud to say [applause]—who were straining every nerve, who were devoting time, opportunity and health,—who were sacrificing station, popularity, power,—nay, who were even periling limb and life, who had caught the mantle of the Clarksons, the Wilberforces, the Broughams, and the Burtons of this country, and who were now entering upon the costly career of self-devotion and self sacrifice to do the same work and achieve the same result. Every *information that had lately been received from the United States tended to show that a crisis was approaching, if it had not already come*; the leaven was fermenting, effervescing fast and hot; the struggle was becoming every day more intense, more fierce, more pervading. [Hear, hear.] Had not some of them lately read instances of treatment of slaves which transcended even the usual depth and blackness of horror? [Hear, hear.] Had they not seen, what was perhaps a sort of indication still more to be relied upon, that, for instance, a convention of the State of Maryland had decreed that, after a certain period, all "free blacks," as they condescend to call them, were to be banished from their country? When he was in the United States, 17 years ago, he was much struck by the circumstance that, whereas in this country the great Abolitionist leaders were always held in honor and spoken of with respect even by those who might not feel much sympathy with their views, in the United States he hardly ever heard the Abolitionists spoken of, except in terms of slight and contempt. [Hear, hear.] *He imagined this was now very greatly altered.* [Hear, hear.] Abolitionists had become in the eyes of their opponents more formidable, if not more acceptable. They excited fear, hatred, rage, but no longer contempt. [Hear, hear.] The advocates of Slavery attacked his valued friend CHARLES SUMNER [applause] as he sat quiet and unsuspecting in his seat in the Senate House of his country, and nearly took away his life, and then presented the executioner with votive canes and imitative cudgels; but battery and assault, mutilation and murder, were indications of hostility, alarm and consternation, not of indifference and contempt. [Applause.] They might depend upon it that *the cause of the Abolitionists was making real, palpable and daily progress.* [Hear, hear.] It entered now into every phase of private, social and domestic life; every decision of the courts of law teemed with it; it was matter of comment either as being adverted to or omitted in the teachings of the pulpit; it entered into almost every election of members of Congress, of Senators, of Governors of States, and might, perhaps, before long, influence even the selection of the President of the Union. [Applause.] Under these circumstances he wished that the voice of sympathy, hope and encouragement, even from old Europe, old England and old Yorkshire [applause] might not be wholly wanting. [Hear, hear.] They had been reminded by his worship the Mayor that indications had not been wanting in the great neighboring empire of France that the claims of liberty, which were not treated with inviolate respect in the interior relations of that country, might also meet with but scant observance in its exterior relations. [Hear, hear.] He would not touch upon the question of the lawfulness of the ships and cruisers of this country ascertaining the *bona fide* character of other vessels—whether they were engaged under the lawful flag of their country or merely piratical and slave-carrying vessels. That question might for the moment be involved in some embarrassment, which he should be sorry by any observations of his to increase, especially as he could not tell exactly how it precisely stood. [Hear, hear.] He must say upon this head that he thought some of the Abolitionists of the United States themselves (in speaking of this question last year, and of the part this country had taken) *did not evince such generosity or gratitude for the efficient part which Great Britain had always taken in every measure for the suppression of the Slave-trade.* [Applause.] But, whatever this country did for that great—he had almost said that God-like purpose, it had not in view the thanks and gratitude of men, and it might well pass without them. [Applause.] What he felt anxious about was that the demonstration of the feelings which animated the people of this country on this class of subjects, and which was evinced by the existence of Anti-Slavery societies, should serve to show their own rulers, their own Parliament, and mankind at large, that in all the essential questions relating to Slavery or the Slave-trade they would be true to themselves and true to the great part which their fathers played in this immortal cause. [Loud applause.] Most fervent, indeed, was his hope that the present display of the spirit that was within them might even make itself felt and known across the wide world of waters—to those among whom the cause was still only militant and not triumphant. [Applause.] There was a sublime notion connected with the laws of sound—namely, that all sound whatever, even the mildest word which escaped their lips, was never wholly lost, but was so impelled by the undulations of the air, or whatever the medium might be, as to leave its impress through all space and during all time. Such a notion seemed to invest their utterances with new and undreamt-of responsibilities. [Hear.] Even the very youngest person had been startled by the marvelous effects of electric communication; and he asked them only to figure to themselves that, by a chain of connections and sympathies, even more to be relied on than the great Atlantic cable which still lay submerged at the bottom of the deep they were, from the Town Hall of Leeds, wafting that night across the mighty ocean to those rugged steeps once trod by the Pilgrim Fathers—to those wide plains where WASHINGTON unfurled the standard of Independence, or (to present the exact reverse picture) to the rice swamp, the sugar plantation, and the slave mart, where the slave still toiled and bled and was sold afresh—that they were wafting from this real land of liberty to the still existing home of Slavery the accents of their sympathies with the Abolitionists, their pity for the slave, their allegiance to the undying cause of freedom. [The noble lord resumed his seat amid loud cheers.]

The Voyage of the Prince Albert—A Letter from Captain Waters.

From the London Times City Article.

Subjoined is a letter of explanation regarding the account furnished of the recent run of the *Prince Albert* from New-York to Galway. Full credit may be given to Captain WATERS that his log was not intended to mislead, but in taking Sandy Hook as the starting point, it was certainly calculated to create among persons unacquainted with New-York harbor an impression too much in favor of the Galway route as contrasted with that from Liverpool. The best plan in furure will be to adopt the Liverpool custom of reckoning from anchorage to anchorage, since it is only in this way that a precise comparison can be instituted.

SIR: I notice in your money-market article of Friday that a writer in Liverpool, over the anonymous signature of "Fairplay," complains of my log on the last voyage from America, in the steamship *Prince Albert*, to Galway.

"Fairplay" says it is the custom of the Liverpool ocean steamers from New-York, Boston or Halifax, to calculate the time of arrival at Rock Light, the entrance of the Mersey.

If, then, it is the custom of the Liverpool steamers "to calculate their time of arrival at the Rock Light, at the entrance of the Mersey," why should the Galway steamers be prohibited from calculating their time of arrival at the Arran Island Light, at the entrance of the Harbor of Galway?

My log is noted as taking my departure from Sandy Hook, the entrance of the harbor of New-York, and my arrival is noted at the Arran Island light, the entrance of the harbor of Galway, and I made the run from the harbor of St. Johns to the Arran Island lights, as stated in my log, in 5 days 16½ hours.

'Fairplay' asserts that the *Persia* on one occasion made the run from St. John's to the Mersey in 5 days 13 hours. 'Fairplay' can, no doubt, procure the log of the *Persia*, and which, if he does not wish to mislead, he will now publish. It will prove, according to his own showing, that the *Persia* would have made the run to Galway in 4 days 17 hours.

In conclusion, I may say that I cannot understand how any one can find fault with my log. Every point is fairly and openly stated. It was not intended to mislead, nor has it had the effect, as I believe, of misleading any one.

The time that a steamer would occupy in running from Arran Island to the anchorage in Galway would be two hours. Your obedient servant,

F. J. WATERS,
Commander steamship *Prince Albert.*

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 28.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Seventh Annual Meeting.

From Our Special Reporter.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1859.

The seventh annual business meeting of our National Agricultural Society opened at the rooms in the Smithsonian Institution at 11 o'clock this morning. The President, Gen. TENCH TILGHMAN, in the chair. Ex-President WILDER occupied a place at the President's right, and Senator HALE, of New-Hampshire, the one on the left. The number of members and of delegates from State and County Agricultural Associations was unusually large, and much interest prevailed. Twenty States, two Territories and the District of Columbia, were represented. In the audience we noticed many members of Congress and scientific men.

The President having called the meeting to order opened it in due course by delivering the customary address. It contains many valuable suggestions and proposes a change of plan in many respects. The address closed with a feeling tribute to a deceased member, the Hon. MOSES NEWELL, of Massachusetts, and a suggestion that the farmers of the United States should contribute each $1 to the Mount Vernon fund, which would be received by the Treasurer of the Society, the Hon. B. B. FRENCH, of Washington, D. C., and by him paid over to the treasurer of the fund.

The next business in order was the reading of the Treasurer's report. It seems that there are at present in the Society's treasury $2,109, inclusive of some $1,700 yet due to the Society by the Virginia Central Agricultural Society. The report was, on motion of the Hon. HENRY WAGER, of New-York, referred to a select Committee of Three, and the Chair named as such Gen. SUTTON, of Massachusetts, the Hon. A. B. CONGER, of New-York, and Mr. BRADFORD, of Virginia.

The Hon. H. WAGER moved such an amendment of the Constitution as will provide for the *ex-officio* membership of the Executive Committee, of ex-Presidents of the Society for a term of five years from and after their retirement from office. He thought this was eminently proper—it had been the custom in the New-York State Society and productive of much good. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Secretary POORE, at the request of the Chair, gave a sketch of his official transactions, and referred especially to an effort to institute a correspondence with State and County societies, with a view to obtaining statistics of the results of their Fairs. He read a valuable paper upon the distinguishing features of the several State fairs. On motion of Mr. WAGER this was referred to a Committee for consideration.

The Hon. WM. KELLEY, of New-York, moved the appointment of a Committee to nominate officers, which should consist of one member for each State and Territory. The Chair preferred that the Society should select the members of the Committee, but subsequently assumed the task of appointment, in obedience to the expressed wishes of the meeting.

A communication was received from Prof. HENRY stating that the Smithsonian Institution and the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia are making investigations as to the physical and intellectual conditions of native-born whites, and requesting the aid of members of the United States Society. The Hon. Mr. BYINGTON, of Iowa, moved that the Secretary inform Professor HENRY of the willingness of the Society to lend its aid.

Mr. JNO. JONES, of Delaware—"Farmer JONES"—wished to know what action had been taken by the Committee appointed two years ago to memorialize Congress on the subject of an Agricultural Department of the Government, with a Secretary at its head, who should have a seat in the Cabinet. The Chair read from the Society's Transactions the portions referring to the subject, and, noticing the presence of Mr. CALVERT, one of the members, called upon him to explain what had been done by the Committee.

Mr. CALVERT, of Maryland, said the Committee had taken no action in the matter, because convinced of its uselessness. Congress, he thought, would pay no attention to the application of the Committee. Mr. JONES thought the matter should be pressed to a conclusion. Mr. CALVERT thought it would be to no purpose; at any rate, he hoped a new Committee should be appointed. Mr. ARNY, of Kansas, moved to lay the whole subject upon the table, because its urgent presentation would defeat the Morrill Land bill now before the Senate. Mr. CASE, of Indiana, understood that a suggestion for the erection of an Agricultural Department had been made by the Advisory Board of the Patent-Office. Col BURGWIN, of North Carolina, who had been a member of that Board, did not understand that anything more than an opinion had been offered by that body, for the question presented by Congress had been so carefully worded that however much they might have desired it, the Committee could not offer a distinct recommendation for such a Department.

A protracted discussion ensued, when finally Col. BURGWIN, of North Carolina, moved to lay upon the table, and make it the order of the day for to-morrow. This was put to vote and lost, when Mr. OLCOTT, of New-York, moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Carried.

The Chair interrupted the proceedings to announce the presence of a son of Mr. PHILIP RAHM, of Richmond, Va., to whom had been awarded the grand gold medal of the Society for the best portable steam-engine exhibited at the last Fair. The young man was called forward to receive the medal at the hands of the president, who accompanied the presentation with an eloquent tribute to the energy and enterprise of Mr. RAHM, who twenty years ago came to this country a poor mechanic, and had worked himself up to prosperity and opulence. The medal is probably the largest and most valuable ever struck in the world. It is three inches in diameter, and is worth $250.

The Committee on the Treasurer's accounts reported them as being correct, with the exception of $1, an error in the footings of a printing bill, which would be easily corrected.

Mr. OLCOTT, of New York, moved the reference of the President's Address to a committee of three, to take into consideration its suggestions, and carry them out, so far as may be warranted by the interests of the Society. Carried.

The question of the Day, Agricultural Education, being in order.

Mr. D. P. HOLLOWAY, of Indiana, offered a resolution indorsing MORRILL'S land bill, and directing the President and Secretary of the Society to sign and present them to the Vice-President of the United States, and the Speaker of the House, with a respectful request that they would lay them before the branches of Congress over which they severally preside.

The Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, of Massachusetts, announced the presence of Prof. F. G. CARY, of Ohio, who had instructed over two thousand young men in agricultural pursuits, and had raised over $100,000 in aid of agricultural science.

Prof. CARY, at the request of the Society, proceeded to deliver interesting remarks upon the subject before the meeting. He said that the whole tendency of farm management in this country was to ultimate sterility of the soil. Like a consuming horde of locusts we go from the old States to the new, exhausting our farms, and when exhausted abandoning them. This policy if persisted in will bring ruin upon us. The only way to arrest this march of desolation is to establish institutions in which the principles of science, as applied to farming, shall be taught, under whose auspices experiments may be made, and from which good practical advice may be given our farmers.

The thanks of the Society were, on motion of Mr. WILDE, voted to Prof. CARY, and a copy requested for publication.

Referring to the Morrill land bill, Mr. OLCOTT expressed a conviction that much difficulty would be found in providing the large body of capable men who would be needed to fill the Chairs of the several Colleges whose establishment was contemplated by that bill. As it at present stands, each State was required to erect its college buildings within five years from the passage of the bill—and it is a serious question whether we can in that brief time provide sufficient instructors. He was most warmly in favor of every practicable scheme for aiding the progress of agricultural education, but he feared that unless the time required by the bill were extended, the result would be that we should see incompetent men acting as professors, and thus bad effects would be experienced.

Mr. CALVERT of Maryland, thought the ideas of the gentleman from New-York were most monstrous. If we could not get teachers enough in this country, we could go to every country in Europe and import them. He was for the bill as it was, and he thought every sensible man would go for it, too.

Mr. CALVERT'S views were supported by Messrs. BROWN, of New-York, and CLEMSEN, of Maryland, when, on motion of Mr. ARNY, of Kansas, the subject was laid on the table, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The Secretary announced the reception of a letter from the Rev. FRANCIS CAPEN of Massachusetts. Mr. CAPEN claims to have discovered the fundamental laws and principles which control the changes and fluctuations in the winds and weather, and the mechanical structure and motion of the meterological system of the globe. The communication was referred to a local Committee.

There being no further business before the Society, the meeting was adjourned to meet at the lecture-room of the Smithsonian Institution at 7 o'clock, to hear Mr. CLEMSEN'S lecture on Nitrogen.

The Chair announced the Standing Committee on nominations as follows:

Wm. Kelly, New-York; E. Holmes, Maine; F. Smyth, New-Hampshire; E. P. Walker, Vermont; W. P. Wilson, Massachusetts; G. H. Penfield, Connecticut; J. Jones, Delaware; General Kimmell, Maryland; Benjamin O. Taylor, District of Columbia; W. H. Spence, Virginia; H. K. Burgwin, North Carolina; the Hon. B. Fitzpatrick, Alabama; Wm. L. Underwood, Kentucky; F. G. Carey, Ohio; D. P. Curtis, Wisconsin; D. P. Halloway, Indiana; Mr. Barrett, Missouri; Legrand Byington, Iowa; Mr. Brown, Nebraska; W. T. M. Arney, Kansas; Sylvester Mowry, Arizona.

SECOND DAY.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1859.

At the usual hour this morning the meeting was called to order—the President in the Chair. It had been rumored amongst the members that an unusual number of applications from different cities for the location of this year's National Fair were to be presented, and the result justified the anticipations.

The Hon. Judge KELLOGG, representative from Illinois, presented a memorial from the Peoria Agricultural Society, praying that that place might be selected as the point for the next show, offering their grounds and structures to the United States Society, without charge, and guaranteeing it from all losses from diminished receipts. Judge KELLOGG, in presenting the application, enlarged upon the fitness of Peoria as a place for exhibition, and promised a most cordial reception to all strangers who should be in attendance.

Mr. CALVERT, of Maryland, hoped the Society would hold no more annual Fairs. It should turn its attention to more exalted work—the aggregation and diffusion of knowledge upon agriculture. He had from the first been opposed to these Fairs, and members would give him the credit of having steadily and consistently given his protest against them at every meeting. In our country we could not get up a really national show—one that would be superior to State displays. It was too much to expect that animals and products would be brought from distances of hundreds of miles.

The Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, whilst placing all proper weight upon the well known objections of his friend, thought he entirely misapprehended the real value of our national exhibitions. In his opinion they were the only safeguard for the existence of the Society. They had supported it, although more than $100,000 had been expended at the several which had been held, and had given it a position and dignity of an enviable nature.

Judge KELLOGG said that the Society had now held Fairs in New-England, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Virginia, and it was now the turn of the West. Upon its soil farmers from the North and the South could meet in friendly strife, and find a welcome given to them without respect to the place of their birth.

Other gentlemen spoke in favor of the West, and the memorial was handed over to the Executive Committee for due consideration.

The Chair then laid before the Society a communication from the American Geographical and Statistical Society, signed by JOHN JAY, Esq., as Chairman of the Agricultural Section, calling the attention of the National Society to the necessity for using every available means to collect accurate statistics of the agricultural interest in this country, and requesting that it would, through its members, assist the American Geographical and Statistical Society in the furtherance of this end.

The Secretary testified to the valuable aid and cooperation afforded by the above institution to the National Society at all times, and expressed a strong hope that its wish in the present instance might be acceded to.

Gen. ANTHONY KIMMELL, of Maryland, moved its reference to a Committee of Three, which was done.

The Hon. LEGRAND BYINGTON, of Iowa, referring to the location of the Fair, introduced resolutions that the Executive Committee should be instructed to choose a point in the Valley of the Mississippi, on the margin of the great Lakes, or in the Northwest.

Dr. J. A. KENNICOTT, of Illinois, announced that an application from Chicago had been forwarded to its Congressional Representative, the Hon. Mr. FARNSWORTH, and he hoped that that city would have the preference. Chicago was the great commercial heart of the rich Western country, and surely none other could be found where a greater prospect of success could be anticipated.

B. ALLSTON, of South Carolina, believed that there was a provision in the Constitution of the Society that its annual shows should not be so timed as to conflict with the arrangements for the Fair of the State in which it might be held. It was very undesirable to come into any collision with them in this respect, for it would inevitably do injury to both bodies.

The Chair replied that the clause referred to had been repealed, but it was always the aim of the Executive to avoid any interference. Since the establishment of its *Monthly Bulletin* a regular correspondence had been maintained with the various State organizations, and he did not think that any cause for change would be felt.

Professor F. G. CARY, of the Farmer's College in Ohio, thought that Cincinnati was a better place for the Fair than even Chicago, and he hoped the Society would receive a regular application from persons of that vicinity who feel much interest in the subject.

Mr. WILDER read a memorial from the Agricultura Association at Pittsburg, Pa., asking that that place might be selected. Mr. WILDER spoke of the great success which had attended the show at Philadelphia at which there were in a single day seventy-five thousand visitors upon the grounds, and expressed an opinion that Pittsburg would undoubtedly be a good point. The application was referred to the Executive Committee.

Some debate ensued upon the manner of conducting Fairs, when

Mr. OLCOTT, of New-York, strongly advocated the policy of continuing the annual exhibition. In the present stage of the National Society it could not and must not be abandoned. It was suicidal to think of it. This Society can only have an actual practical sphere of usefulness by having money in its treasury, and how was that capital to be obtained if not by shows? Does any one suppose that Congress will richly endow it, or do the opponents of the Fairs stand ready to subscribe large sums to place it in a position to be independent of the receipts from its shows? The Royal Agricultural Society of England, between which and the United States Society a parallel had been drawn, is maintained by a yearly subscription from each of its thousands of members, and gifts from the royal family, amounting in the aggregate to something like thirty thousand dollars. It is thus in a position to be independent of the receipts from its shows It exacts a stated subscription to be paid by whatever city may be chosen as the place for holding the Fair. This year the surplus earnings of the Chester show was $1,750, and all this sum was expended in services of plate for presentation to the local officers who had been active in carrying forward the management. Now, until Americans are willing to support their National Society as Englishmen do their's, it will be quite as well to continue in the old beaten path, which thus far has proved a pleasant one.

General KIMMELL proposed that a contract should be made to share the surplus funds of the Society in connection with which the next Show should be held.

Professor CARY, of Ohio, was opposed to the system of joining the National Society with any local one, for there was always more or less of political feeling in the local Societies and against them, which would have a bad influence upon the joint fair. At all events, no politics should be allowed to have weight in the council of this association, which was purely national in its character and scope.

Mr. CASE, of Indiana, proposed Indianapolis as a suitable place, and enlarged upon its natural and acquired advantages.

Mr. J. R. BARRETT, of Wisconsin, advocated St. Louis, and described in glowing terms the elegant show-grounds and commodious offices of their successful local society, the receipts at whose last two fairs justified the belief that the United States Society would get more revenue from a grand exhibition there than they could hope for elsewhere.

Ex-President WILDER was opposed to the placing of any restriction upon the Executive Committee in the choice of a location, which would result from the adoption of Mr. BYINGTON'S resolutions. It might be found that cities without the prescribed area offered better terms than any within it.

The Hon. Mr. BYINGTON made an eloquent speech upon the suitability of the district prescribed in his resolutions. He said that on the Executive Committee that section of country was almost unrepresented, and if the members had but the ordinary failings of mankind, there was reason to fear that they might decide in favor of other and less suitable parts of the country. He would amend the terms of the resolutions so as to make them provide that in case equally favored terms were offered by the West as by other sections that should have the preference.

The resolutions as amended were put to vote, and carried unanimously.

The Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER obtained a postponement of the order of the day, to introduce a resolution that Prof. JOSEPH HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institution, be invited to deliver a lecture upon the subject of "Meteorology as applied to Agriculture," at noon, to-morrow. Seconded and carried unanimously.

Mr. Secretary POORE read communications from the State Agricultural Society of California, and Mr. HORACE COLLAMORE—the former presenting specimens of the seeds of that State, and the latter a bushel of a new variety of Indian corn, called the "Whitman" or "Old Colony Improved." The thanks of the Society were voted to both the donors, and a distribution of the corn was ordered to be made to the Essex County (Mass.) Agricultural Society, the New-York State Agricultural Farm at Ovid, the Pennsylvania Farm School, and the Maryland Agricultural College, for experiment during the coming season.

Mr. T. C. CONNOLLY, a Clerk in the Agricultural division of the Patent Office, called the attention of the Chair to the allusions in his address to Mr. D. JAY BROWNE. It had been stated that Mr. BROWNE had intentionally omitted from his article on "Agricultural Societies" all mention of the United States Agricultural Society; but it would be seen, on examining the article, that it professed only to give a history of those bodies which were in existence prior to the year 1841. This Society was not organized until 1852, and consequently it did not come within the scope of the article. He could say that Mr. BROWNE entertained no feelings of hostility to the National Society, but, on the contrary, had ever given it every assistance which was within his power. He (Mr. C.) could not think that the Chair had made a personal examination of the article, but must have been deceived by officers of the Society on whom he relied for the facts.

This direct attack upon the Secretary brought that gentleman to his feet.

As to the experiments with the Chinese sugar cane, made at the Society's expense, under the direction of Mr, BROWNE'S Committee, there were in the last volume of the Patent-Office Reports, fifty-five pupolished letters from experimenters, nine only of which had been returned to Mr. B. as Chairman of the Society's Committee; the remaining forty-six were addressed to him as the Chief of the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent-Office.

Mr. POORE said his only answer to the gentleman speaking in behalf of Mr. BROWNE, would be a document in Mr. BROWNE'S own hand-writing and signed with his own name a portion of whose contents he would read. The document is a report upon experiments with the Sorgho or Chinese Sugar Cane by over ninety experimenters in all parts of the country, which was handed in at the Society's last meeting This would show the Society that at least more than the six returns had been received and which were claimed by the gentleman as the number accredited to the Society in the Patent-Office report.

Hon. H. WAGER moved for the appointment of a committee to examine the essay offered in competition for the Society's prizes. Carried.

The subject of agricultural education being the order of the day, it was ably discussed by Messrs. CLEMSEN, of Maryland, and Prof. BROWNE, of New-York, LASE, of Indiana, ARNY of Kansas, and CURTIS, of Wisconsin.

Resolutions were introduced by Mr. BYINGTON, of Iowa, setting forth the great interest which is taken by the United States Agricultural Society in every movement to aid the progress of agricultural education; and offering to the governing officers of the several existing institutions every assistance which it can give to secure the desired end.

An interesting paper upon the domestication of the American elk was read by Mr. STRATTON, of New-York, who has a drove of these noble animals in a state of domestication on the hill sides of his farm. Mr. STRATTON is decidedly of the opinion that the breeding of the elk would prove a source of large revenue to our farmers, for they will feed upon the most scanty herbage and their meat is of superior quality.

His essay was referred to a committee; and this having been done the meeting adjourned over to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Steam fire-engines were first put in use at a fire in Boston on the 12th January. A portion of the granite warehouse of the Chicopee Manufacturing Company, Nos. 54 and 56 Federal street was destroyed, but the flames were checked by the engine *Eclipse*. The *Traveller* says that Mayor Lincoln was present, together with other members of the City Government, and witnessed the working of the steam fire-engines for the first time at a fire. All expressed the opinion that "they have more than paid for themselves at this fire."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Jan. 17.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 39, 55, 56, 92, 93, 48, 63, 70, 78, 108, 109, 111, 68, 84, 49, 50, 51, 52, 57, 58, 59, 64.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 149, 149¼, 150, 153 to 156, 158, 160, 161, 2, 53, 97, 43, 70, 125, 105, 117, 164, 165.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 21, 289, 291, 295, 297, 299, 303, 305, 309, 313 317, 319, 331, 323, 325, 327, 328, 331, 333, 335. *Part II.*—Nos. 338, 2714, 310, 366, 1880, 306, 310, 370, 372, 374, 378, 384, 386, 388, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 220, 112, 293, 4, 3, 249, 306, 310, 360, 364, 368 to 372, 375, 377, 5, 182, 269, 291, 33, 50, 199, 321, 273, 349, 350.

The Special Term Calendar will be called.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part II.*—Nos. 4, 219, 220, 185, 235, 236, 237, 239, 240, 242, 243, 244, 173, 174, 208.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 15.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

A motion was made this morning by Mr. ASHMEAD, counsel for Edward James, one of the Brooklyn counterfeiters, convicted a few days since, that the verdict against him be set aside, and he be allowed a new trial.

Judge INGERSOLL, however, denied the motion, and ordered the prisoners to be brought up on Tuesday next for sentence.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Jan. 15.

Before Justice Sutherland.

DECISIONS.

Edward L. Lynch vs. *James Henderson et als.*—Writ to set aside attachment granted, with $7 costs.

John F. Cunningham vs. *John Morgan et als.*—Referred to P. T. Ruggles, Esq., to inquire into the facts and to take proof, &c.

Edmund S. Buttrick vs. *La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Co. Aaron H. Bean* vs. *New-York and Savannah Steam Navigation Co.*—Motions denied, with $10 costs.

Nicholas E. Paine vs. *The Tremont & Indiana Railroad Co.*—Motion denied without cost to either party.

David B. Grant vs. *Alfred E. Smith.*—Motion denied without cost to either party, with liberty for all defendants in amended complaints to renew, &c., &c.

Kellar, et al., vs. *Sheldon, et al.*—Motion granted without costs to either party.

Fredk. Schack, et al, vs. *John A. Davenport.*—Referred to Geo. W. Parker to inquire, &c.

Frederick A. Hemmer vs. *Charles Gents.*—Motion denied without costs to either party.

P. L. Allen vs. *W. W. Adams et al.*—Motion to change place of trial granted, with $10 costs, &c.

Edward Kennys et al. vs. *John M. Bunce, Jr.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Charles Swan vs. *James Black.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, with $10 costs.

Before Justice Davies.

Matter of widening, &c., Reade-street.—Mr. Busteed, the Counsel to the Corporation, moved, this morning for a confirmation of the report of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, appointed in the above matter.

The motion was opposed by Messrs. Hutchins, Willard and Francis Byrne, counsel for various objectors. The Court ordered the report to be sent back to the Commissioners for readjustment.

Matter of widening Duane-street.—Report confirmed.

Chas. E. L. Brinkerhoff vs. *George A. Haynes.*—Motion for new trial denied.

James Linden vs. *Mary Ann Graham.*—Judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer with costs, with liberty to the defendant to amend or put in a new answer in twenty days, on payment of costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

DECISIONS.

New-York and Erie Railroad Company vs. *John R. Church.*—Judgment to be settled.

James K. Henry vs. *Nicholas E. Smith.*—Order denying a new trial denied, with costs.

PAPERS ON APPEAL.

Three appeals brought on for argument this morning in the General Term of the Superior Court were laid over for the failure of the appellant to furnish copies of the papers for the Justices of the Court. The rule, as we understand, requires the appellant to furnish one copy of the papers for each Justice present. On Saturday—as the General Term is usually held by all the Justices—six copies of the papers are usually required for the Court. As the rule is for the necessary convenience of the Court in hearing the cause, the consent of the respondent to go on does not aid the appellant; nor is the Court accustomed to relax the rule, except in extraordinary cases.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Slosson.

George W. Chase vs. *Robert Hogan.*—Specific performance denied, but account of monies expended by plaintiff ordered. Question of costs reserved.

James T. Derrickson et al., vs. *William Kain et al.*—Complaint dismissed with costs.

Matilda C. Grey, Administratrix, vs. *John K. Cook, Administrator, &c.*—There must be a reference

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—The Captain is not a Miss.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or France and Algeria.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE—O'Neil the Rebel—Jibbenonabay—Bouxary Ballet Troupe.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Kit Carson—Golden Axe—Knights of the Mist.

BOWERY THEATRE—Three Fast Men—Female Minstrels.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Rookwood—Robinson Crusoe.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Wren Family.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—Banvard's Destruction of Jerusalem.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 1½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Africa*, hence for Liverpool, on Wednesday, Jan. 19, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 8 o'clock A. M. of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The mails by the *Niagara*, which reached this City at a late hour on Saturday night, bring important additions to the summary received by telegraph from Halifax. We extend the details by the addition of various interesting particulars, embracing extracts from the European journals touching American and general topics.

The screw steamship *Jura*, of the Cunard line, reached this port on Saturday afternoon. As she left Liverpool on the same day as the *Niagara*, she brings no later news.

By the way of Havana we have the earlier chapters of the recent revolution at the City of Mexico, preceding the election of Gen. Miramon to the Presidency. The outline already forwarded from New-Orleans, upon the arrival of the *Tennessee*, is in the main correct. On the 20th of December Gen. Echeagaray pronounced at Ayutla, and with a small body of troops advanced upon the capital. Zuloaga received the intelligence early next morning, and dispatched Commissioners to negotiate with Echeagaray, at the same time issuing a proclamation declaring the city in a state of siege. But on the 23d the garrison of the city revolted, invited Gen. Robles to form a Government, and negotiations were at once opened with Zuloaga. That chief, however, had no propositions to make that proved acceptable; and at once sought safety from the swelling tumult in the English Consulate. Echeagaray was seized in Puebla, before these events, by an officer of Zuloaga; and was to have been shot on the morning of the 24th, but was saved by the insurrection at the capital.

A letter from Ceara, Brazil, reports the U. S. steamer *Water Witch*, of the Paraguay Expedition, at that port on the 13th of November, repairing machinery. It will be remembered that the *Water Witch* sailed from Norfolk on the 5th of October. She touched at Barbadoes for coal, and left on the 23d for Pernambuco. Fourteen days afterwards she ran short of coal, and put into Ceara, which port she reached on the 6th of November. Having obtained a supply of coal she started on the 10th. About an hour out of port, the piston-rod got disarranged, obliging them to put back. She would repair, and probably sail on the 20th of November. The U. S. ship *Cyane* was spoken Oct. 22, in lat. 21° 25′ N., lon. 32° 12′ W., four weeks at sea, and all well. On the 18th of October, James McLaughlin, an ordinary seaman, fell from the bowsprit and was drowned. A list of officers of both the above vessels will be found elsewhere in the Times.

By an arrival from Boston, we have interesting intelligence from Hayti. A revolution was inaugurated on the 22d of December by General Geffard, who, with only four others, entered the City of Gonaives, and was immediately joined by the inhabitants and proclaimed President. Aux-Cayes, Jacmel and all the South, it is stated, have also declared in favor of the Republican cause, and joined the movement of General Geffard. This new movement against the Emperor Soulouque appears to be quite formidable. The captain of the vessel which brought the information, states that on passing St. Charles, a fortified town on the coast, on the night of the 1st inst., he saw the place in flames. Geffard was to have entered the town on that day.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from New-Orleans, having touched at Havana on the 9th inst., brings us dates from the latter point to that date. They present nothing of interest. The Press is still earnestly engaged in combating the President's Message, and in discussing the affairs of Mexico. An address from the ladies of Cuba to the Queen, protesting their objection to an American sale, was receiving signatures.

Advices from Porto Rico are to Dec. 20. The Government of that Island was inaugurating reforms in the finances, having summoned an advisory Junta to assist him. The rains continued severe, and were doing much damage.

By brig *Thos. M. Mayhew*, Captain Harvey, from Bermuda, we have dates to 4th inst. There is no news of importance.

We have the Correo *Mercantel*, of Rio Janeiro, of Nov. 22, but it contains no news of interest.

Only one branch of Congress was in session on Saturday, the Senate having adjourned over from Friday until to-day. The House, after some unimportant business, adopted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for general information relative to the Navy-yards, with a view to facilitating business before the Naval Committee. Another resolution was adopted which calls upon the Naval Committee to report what legislation is necessary to reduce the expenses of the Navy. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to codify the Revenue laws, but the time was principally occupied in idle colloquy on other matters. A dialogue between Messrs. Giddings and Cox, of Ohio, caused considerable amusement.

The Democratic members of the Senate held a caucus on Saturday, for the discussion of the President's recommendation relative to Cuba, and Mr. Slidell's bill, providing that thirty millions be placed at the disposal of the President to facilitate negotiations for its purchase. The discussion was very earnest and animated, and the views of the different speakers were widely diverse. No definite conclusion was arrived at, though it is understood that the recommendation of the President was pretty generally favored, and it is believed that Mr. Slidell's bill will pass the Senate.

The amount subject to draft in the United States Treasury, according to the last weekly statement, is $3,115,000. The drafts issued for the week foot up $588,000, and the drafts paid, to $644,000. The receipts were $726,000—an increase of upwards of $80,000.

Very little of general interest was done in the Legislature on Saturday. In the Senate a bill was introduced to amend the Revised Statutes, relative to heirs and devisees, and relative to proceedings to prevent the commission of crime. Another bill introduced provides for the incorporation of a steamboat company, to run boats between New-York and Port Jefferson, Sag Harbor, and other ports. The bill relative to prize fighting was ordered to a third reading. In the Assembly a bill to extend the action of the Exemption law was reported favorably. A bill was introduced to exempt the New-York firemen from taxation on property valued at $1,000 or under. A bill introduced by Mr. Scholefield gives the Canal Appraisers power to hear and decide claims for leakage, breaks and drainage, and the Canal Board the same power regarding damages from neglect or fault of the officers of the State.

Mr. Bleby, for a brief period District-Attorney, has sent a communication to the Governor, in which he says that, from the end of October last until the end of December, 280 indictments were found by the Grand Jury; 164 persons were convicted; 35 were acquitted; and 11 were otherwise disposed of. He calls attention to the discretionary power vested in the District-Attorney over the criminal business of the County, as such as may be so exercised as to vest in him full power over the administration of criminal justice—to determine without control whom he will and whom he will not subject to the penalties of criminal law. To prevent an improper use of his power, he recommends the passage of a law to insure periodical reports as to the exercise of the power named.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Connor, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Pittsburg, who is now in New-York soliciting means to defray the expense of completing his new cathedral, preached yesterday in St. Andrew's Church, in Duane-street, to a large and attentive congregation on "Christian Marriage."

The Sixth Ward was yesterday morning the scene of an an atrocious and unprovoked murder. John Glass, ex-constable of the Ward, and two other men, after having committed sundry acts of violence in the house No. 21 Elm-street, retreated into the street, and as alleged, fired two shots through the hall-way door. Both shots took effect upon the person of Wilhelm Decker, the proprietor, and his wounds are pronounced mortal. The three men then attacked Richard Owens, a respectable rigger and stevedore, and ended by shooting him through the heart, killing him instantly. The murderers fled, but subsequently Glass, the Ex-Constable, and James Higgins, one of his companions, were arrested. The third one is still at large. The inquest on the deceased will be held to-day.

The Coroner, on Saturday, held an inquest in the case of Sylvia King, the lady, 70 years old, who, as heretofore reported, was killed on Friday night last by a Harlem train, as she was crossing the track at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street. The Jury rendered a verdict censuring the Engineer for running the train at too great a rate of speed, the maximum allowed by the charter being six miles an hour. Some of the witnesses testified, that at the time of the accident, the train was running at the rate of from 20 to 25 miles an hour.

A box marked "dried apples," which arrived on Saturday morning at the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, excited suspicion from its undue weight, and, upon examination, was found to contain a human body encased in a metallic coffin. The Coroner was notified, and the supposition was that a horrid revelation of some mysterious murder was about to be made. The body proved to be a grandchild of Mr. Zadok Pratt, who died at his residence at Prattsville, and whose remains he was conveying to New-Haven, Conn., for interment. The box was marked in the peculiar manner that there might be no delay in forwarding it.

There were no trials on Saturday in the Court of General Sessions, but a few sentences were passed. John W. Chase, convicted of forgery in the second degree, being an old offender, was sentenced to nine years and nine months in the States Prison. Chas. McDermott, indicted for the murder of Carson Costar, by stabbing, was sentenced, on a plea of guilty to manslaughter in the second degree, to five years and three months. James Lattin, convicted on Thursday of forgery in the second degree, received in punishment, a sentence of five years' and three months' imprisonment. James Mann, for burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. John Miller, for forgery in the fourth degree, received the same punishment. At the request of John Burke, the complainant, his assailants, James Brady, Patrick Clancy and John Sullivan, who pleaded guilty a few days since to an assault and battery on him were allowed to leave the Court, on a suspension of judgment.

The ship *William Patten*, from Penang for this port, is reported ashore ten miles south of Squan. If the weather holds favorable, it is probable that she will be got off without much injury. She belongs in Richmond, Me.

The sales of Cotton on Saturday reached 3,500 bales, including 2,000 bales in transit. Flour and Corn were active, and closed higher. Wheat was held above the views of purchasers. Java Coffee, New-Orleans Sugar and Molasses, Common Resin, Spices, Rice and Whisky were in good demand at strengthening rates. The movements in Provisions indicated no very important changes. Freights were quite dull, with 564 vessels of all classes in port.

Testimony of Parties to Suits in Courts of Justice.

At the last session of the Legislature of this State an act was passed which ought to have been passed fifty years ago, allowing parties in causes to be examined as witnesses on the trial. It was passed in compliance with the general desire of the bench, the bar, and the public. It was passed after the subject had been maturely considered by all the leading lawyers in the State, and with the full and hearty approval of men of all classes and professions who have given any attention to the administration of justice. Moreover, it had received in England such a lengthened and thorough discussion, as we, in this country rarely accord to questions of this nature, and the change had been there made and found to succeed admirably. It was first tried many years ago in the County Courts in England, and on the civil side of the Quarter Sessions in Ireland; the opinions of the judges and assistant barristers were then taken as to its working, and they were unanimous in its favor. In 1852, it was accordingly adopted in the Superior Courts in Westminster and Dublin, and has ever since given the utmost satisfaction, and nothing but satisfaction. There are not two opinions amongst English lawyers about its value, and the suitors have hailed it as a great boon. It is justly set down as one of the best achievements of the noble body of law reformers who have in the last half century, done so much to weed the English law of archaisms and absurdities.

With all this experience to guide us, we wisely adopted the new rule last April, and it has ever since been in use in our Courts. The interval during which it has been at work is, however, so short, that even if all those most conversant with its operation—the bench and bar—were unanimous in their condemnation of it, we should still ask the Legislature to suspend its judgment for another year. Self-respect, if nothing else, would require that anything which was adopted after so much consideration, should not be repudiated because it had not proved satisfactory in the first six months. But, the fact is, that the legal profession, judges as well as lawyers, are all afraid that the examination of plaintiffs and defendants as witnesses, in their own causes, simplifies the proceedings, promotes justice, elicits truth and prevents delay. It has given satisfaction to every man in the community whose opinion on such a subject is worth having. We, therefore, hardly know whether to feel vexed or amused when we read that on Saturday a bill had been introduced into the Assembly for the repeal of the act of April, 1857, and, more curious still, that it had been reported favorably by the Committee.

There is a mixture of impudence in the folly of all this, which, however, ought not to be disposed of by being laughed at. The public certainly should not allow a small clique in the Legislature to treat it with such cool contempt as is manifested in this whole proceeding. No change in the practice of the Courts can interest suitors half so much as one which deprives them of the power of telling their own story to the Jury, and yet no pains whatever have been taken to elicit public sentiment on the subject. No inquiry whatever has been made about it. Nobody has been apprized that any such measure was in contemplation. Nobody interested in the preservation of the rule has had an opportunity of saying one word or offering one particle of evidence in its favor. The judges have been treated with an indifference even still more impudent and studied than the public. Their opinions are evidently considered by the Albany wiseacres as not worth asking for, though we believe there is a general notion current that they know more about it than the Senate and Assembly put together, and are unanimous against any change in the law as it now stands.

If the promoters of this remarkable bill had shown the least disposition to discuss the matter, we could adduce a tolerably long list of reasons why they should desist from their absurdities. But they have shown such a decided disposition to burke all arguments, that we fear reasons would be wasted upon them. One "reason" which they have had the condescension to assign for their desire to make the change they contemplate, is too ridiculous to be pushed over in silence. They say the present practice promotes perjury—inasmuch as numerous instances have occurred in which plaintiffs and defendants, when placed on the stand, have flatly contradicted each other. Unfortunately, if this argument be worth anything, it may be urged with equal force against ever admitting testimony on more than one side. In almost every case that comes before the Courts, one party calls witnesses to contradict those of his opponents. According to the Albany sages, in every such case, some of them are perjured. The remedy, therefore, clearly is never to allow a witness on oath to be contradicted by another, or, in other words, receive no evidence from the defendant. In fact, if everything is to be sacrificed to the prevention of perjury, the reform must be radical. If there were no oaths there would be no false swearing. Therefore, we must do away with all testimony, oral or otherwise, or else pass an act that nothing which anybody states on oath shall be impeached in any manner whatever. If a consideration of this sort were allowed to prevail, nearly all the Courts of Justice in the world would be shut up, for in nearly half of them perjury is committed. In Hindostan the trial of every crime is attended with an amount of false swearing which would make the hair of the Committee who reported this bill turn grey with horror. False swearing is there a profession. But would the English Government be justified for this reason in allowing no cause to be tried or witnesses to be examined?

The great object of a judicial investigation is to get at the truth. This is the first duty of a Court of Law, and for the performance of it it is imperatively necessary to examine the persons who know most about the matter under examination. These are clearly the plaintiff and defendant. If either of them perjures himself so much the worse for him. The Court or the law is no more responsible for it than for the perjury of any other witnesses, and other witnesses do perjure themselves daily. Moreover, his perjury is no more of an impediment to the inquiry than anybody else's perjury. Every one who is at all familiar with the procedure in courts of justice knows very well that no judge or jury believes a thing simply because a witness has sworn it. If this were the case he might be allowed to tell his story in his own way, and cross examination would be a waste of time. There are a variety of other guarantees for the truth of testimony to which, taken together, every judge pays more regard than to the mere obligation of the oath. It is notorious that much more importance is attached, not only by lawyers, but by all sensible men, to the way in which a witness tells his story, his manner, his look, his consistency, its general probability, the way in which it hangs together, than to the mere fact of his having sworn to speak the truth. All these guarantees exist in the case of a plaintiff or defendant just as much as in those of any other witness, though one of them perjured himself ten times over.

We understand a remonstrance against the proposed action of the Legislature in this matter is being prepared, and will be signed by all the judges and leading members of the bar.

The Press in France.

The ingratitude of Princes is proverbial, but there are other Powers upon whom it is equally unsafe to waste the treasure of an unlimited devotion. The people do not always manifest even that cynical form of gratitude known as "a lively sense of favors to come," in dealing with those who have bestowed themselves upon the public service; nor is the Press itself always faithful to its champions. M. de Montalembert is just now learning this important truth, to some purpose, from the Parisian journals, in whose behalf he has assumed the attitude of a martyr and a victim. His trial has begun to bear its fruits, and under cover of the pardon extended to him, the leaders of the Parisian Press are now adventuring into the discussion of the Imperial policy at home and abroad, with a freedom before impossible; but in so doing they join with the Emperor in fastening on the Ex-Peer a specific personal responsibility for the offences which came by reason of him to the Government of the Tuileries and to the reputation of France. While John Bull begins to suspect that he may have been a trifle too ready with his admiration of the "heroic writer," whose heroism took the form of praising England at the expense of France, the French journalists, restored through him to something like the use of their own minds, are repudiating M. de Montalembert's claims to be considered the "confessor" of their order.

The only "party" which can be said now to exist in France, and to have a voice in some degree independent of the Imperial will, is the clique which surrounds the Prince Napoleon, holds its "caucuses" at the Palais Royal, and speaks through M. de Girardin and his old organ, *La Presse*. The second pardon and virtual obliteration of M. de Montalembert by the Government, has furnished this knot of politicians with an opportunity for demonstrating their comparative license of speech, at the same time that they administer a severe but not wholly undeserved chastisement to the oratorical Catholic Count, and to the whole of the "clever *bourgeoisie*" overthrown in December, 1852.

Of this opportunity *La Presse* has made most effective use. M. de Montalembert is given to understand that a vituperative eulogy, in which England's glory is made the whip for the shame of France, does not necessarily constitute a valid claim to the tender reverence of the French Press. He is bidden remember that among the men who were most earnest in preventing the establishment of the Republic, to which they gave a treacherous temporary support, he was first and foremost; that his voice was loudest in denouncing the perils of the popular rule; proclaiming with the frantic eloquence of terror that the Republic of Socialism meant universal pillage, promiscuous ravage, the annihilation of order, and the abolition of property; that in the extremity of his fright he was ready to throw overboard every imaginable liberty—the liberty of the Press inclusive; and that he thought no harm of unbounded deportations, imprisonments and fines, so long as they afflicted only the advocates of Democracy. And by an easy transition from the particular to the general, from M. de Montalembert to the whole class of politicians to which he belongs, *La Presse* passes on to congratulate the country on its deliverance from their control, while it warns the Government against the policy which threatens to paralyze the very power of thought and speech in France. It calls calmly, but clearly, for the surrender by Napoleon III. of that "discretionary power" over the Press which condemns himself to utter isolation from the real public opinion of the country. It bids the Emperor beware of mistaking the absence of opposition for unanimity of approval; urges him to govern a great deal less minutely in order to govern a great deal more securely; and counsels him to abstain "from wearying the nation out by intervening at every moment in all sorts of questions, great and small."

This is the language of men tolerably sure of their position, and it proves, at least, that the power of organizing a quiet but systematic resistance to the ultra-imperialism that has of late been creeping over France, is by no means confined to the disappointed and ineffectual ex-conservatives of whom men like M. Guizot and M. de Montalembert are the types. The experience of 1848-'49 demonstrated the incapacity of these men and of the prosperous middle class upon whom they have always rested the lever of their influence, to deal with the grave problems of social economy imposed upon the nations of the present day, and particularly upon democratized France. Men of this stamp owe their failure, as *La Presse* most justly remarks, to the notion "that any country can long continue to feel interested in an abstract liberty without regard to the use made of that liberty; as, for instance, in the liberty of speech abstractly from the value and quality of the things said and written under that liberty."

Nothing can be more fatal than such a notion, to the power of those who act upon it. Liberty was made for mankind, not mankind for liberty; and the so-called liberty which simply floods a nation with the schemes of selfishness and the passions of party or of class, is a curse, and not a blessing to the people who endure it. It is very certain that if the day should ever come, in which the liberty of speech, so dear to ourselves as a nation, could give us nothing better than the buncombe of conceited Congressmen, or the pompous manifestoes of fillibustering demagogues, the American people would see the whole fabric of platforms and palavers swept down into the abyss of nothingness, without a sigh of regret, or a hand lifted to save.

If the system of the Empire has succeeded in imposiug some sense of responsibility upon the rulers of public opinion, and will now be so relaxed as to permit public opinion once more to be made, under sounder conditions and in a more serious spirit, the Montalambert trial may have far other and more wholesome fruits for France than our British contemporaries have been willing to let us believe that it could yield.

The English Reform Movement.

The agitation for a new reform in the representation of Great Britain appears to be rapidly degenerating into an impractical and unwholesome issue of personalities between Mr. Bright, as the leader of the Radicals, and the London *Times* as the organ of existing order.

The movement exhibits nothing of the dignity, earnestness and popular feeling necessary to make it either interesting to foreigners or profitable to the English themselves. We see nothing like the upheaval of 1832; no signs of popular emotion; no resolute combination of conspicuous leaders for one clear and tangible end. And the reason of the difference we think by no means difficult of apprehension. The England of 1858 no longer depends upon the action of Parliaments for her welfare, as did the England of 1830. One after another the restrictions which weighed upon the enterprise and fretted the manhood of Britain twenty years ago have been removed by the legislation of successive Parliaments, which however irregularly constituted, as we in America understand regularity, have yet substantially represented the enlightened will of the nation. Emigration to America and Australia; a new era in agricultural development at home, and in commercial development abroad; the wider diffusion of the comforts and the larger expansion of the opportunities of life, have killed the strength of English radicalism; while the mechanics' institutes and the cheap newspapers have seriously lowered the importance of Parliament and the *prestigé* of political men throughout the country. Neither Mr. Bright nor any other orator of the new "platform" has found in the actual condition of the English any actual available grievance, any positive infliction of a wrong or positive withholding of a right from influential masses of the people, on which to plant himself when looking for a platform. The eloquent and energetic Boanerges of Birmingham is therefore driven into vague declamations about privilege, and into general vituperations of the aristocracy, which can produce no wholesome and therefore no profound effect upon the people he seeks to move. Were England suffering under the consequences of a foreign war, or even under a tremendous domestic paralysis of her industry, these brilliant volubilities might bear fruit of feeling and of action. A day will no doubt come in which something like a radical reorganization of the English political system will be demanded by the voice of the country. But that day is not yet very near at hand, and the utmost that can be expected to come of the present crusade against the "families," is such a modification in the distribution of Parliamentary seats as Lord Derby's Government alone would think of calling a reform. *Punch* will laugh at the untimely vehemence which twenty years ago would have made Mr. Bright a leader in the land; the *Times* will throw types and ink at him, and at Lord Derby over his shoulders; Lord Lindsay will remind him that the first Quaker family of England in Quakerism, philanthropy and position, the House of Gurney, belongs to the oldest blood of the Norman conquest; and the Tories will rejoice at the factitious tempest which will enable them to play the the part of Reformers without really reforming anything at all, and to cut down the Whig boroughs with solemn invocations of the genius of Liberal Conservatism.

A New Sort of Corporations.—On Saturday a bill was introduced in the Assembly authorising the formation of companies for the apprehension of horse-thieves. The particular class of rogues aimed at is exceedingly unpopular in the rural districts. Hence, doubtless, a law of that kind is deemed necessary. A valuable horse is so tempting to the dishonest cupidity of every prowling rascal, so easily taken and so capable of rapid transportation to parts unknown, that it is not surprising to find a large proportion of our thieving population engaged in this special branch of their profession. Especially do horse-thieves abound in newly and thinly settled regions. In some of the Western States, voluntary associations for their capture are common, and in not a few instances the culprits, when caught, are hung upon the branches of some convenient trees, pursuant to the summary proceedings of Judge Lynch's jurisprudence. Doubtless it is better to have associations authorized and regulated by law, than the irresponsible companies which take the administration of justice, even to the extent of the death penalty, into their own hands. It has not, indeed, been necessary to provide against such violent proceedings in this State, and the object of the bill is to bring criminals to justice in the legal way, and not to assume any exclusive functions of the tribunals.

The President and Cuba.

When the Doge of Venice espoused the Adriatic, the consent of the bride was taken for granted—no questions were asked; and it is as fair to presume that if the Adriatic had not liked the match, she would have thrown the Venetian ring contemptuously on shore again. No such slight, we believe, was ever put upon the great mediæval Republic. This great modern Republic, of which we rejoice to feel ourselves the children, has not imitated the Venetian courtesy, and has consequently met with some pretty plain rebuffs in its matrimonial speculations. Here, for instance, we have the Queen of the Antilles protesting in the most furious manner against the nuptials proposed to her by our estimable President, who atones for his irresolution in all masculine matters, by a headlong gallantry wherever a lady is in question.

The ladies of Havana cry out with one voice to the Queen of Spain that they will have none of Mr. Buchanan's annexation schemes. The lovely island they adorn once escaped the rude embrace of England, and will not now be cajoled, much less bought for cash, into the same family with polygamous Utah and ensanguined Kansas. What can our bachelor President do with so decisive a "mitten" as this? He cares little for diplomatic rebuffs, knowing how little his own diplomacy ever means. Señor Tassara wastes words in trying to convince him that Spain will rather perish sword in hand than give Cuba in exchange for millions of American dollars. But to the ladies he must listen perforce, and their accents though sweet are strong. In sober truth, we are not a little ashamed of the pertinacity with which this project for the purchase of Cuba is pressed upon the country and the world, in the face of the acknowledged impossibility of the transaction. If Cuba is to be acquired honestly, this is not the way to acquire it. If we are to have a war with Spain, this is not the way in which such a war should be thrust by one respectable State upon another. To persist in offers which are only not idiotic if they are really meant to be insolent, is a course so discreditable or so imbecile that nobody, not even any one of the several nobodies who have preceded Mr. Buchanan in the Presidential Chair of this most patient people, would ever have thought of it.

Our Spanish Neighbor.

We have a little Spain here at our elbow with which the Empire State ought to deal as the President proposes to do with the great Spain over the seas. Sandy Hook is to New-Jersey what Cuba is to Castile; and New-Jersey displays in the defences of her beloved barriers, quite as much fury, pride and preparation for instant sulphureous rising as the old Gothic monarchy does in denouncing our vile projects upon the garden of the West. But our American Dons have not quite so good a case as their Transatlantic prototypes. The Spaniards really make something out of Cuba; it is to them a comfortable land flowing with sugar, doubloons and cigars. But New-Jersey makes nothing out of Sandy Hook but dignity and vain-glory. No Jerseyman is at all the happier, richer or wiser because the Sheriffs of New-York and of all the other thirty odd Sovereign States of the Union would subside on Sandy Hook into the herd of common mortals. On the contrary, New-York buying Sandy Hook would positively pay cash therefor into the treasury of her magnificent little neighbor; while the Atlantic coasts of New-Jersey would be protected, as they otherwise cannot be, from the perils of the pestilence that saileth on the seas. While, therefore, it is highly indecent to press Spain to "sell or suffer," it is almost a duty of humanity to put the same alternative to New-Jersey. Governor Morgan has already renewed the offers of purchase. Let him now draw the imperial sword he wields; order the fearful "Seventh" to take up a position at the foot of Barclay-street, and bring our Spanish neighbor forthwith to terms.

The Anti-Slavery Agitation in England.—Our London correspondent states that the Palmerston party has revived the Anti-Slavery crusade, as a means of exciting anew popular prejudice against America and thus checking the agitation in favor of the ballot and the extension of suffrage. We print the speech of that amiable but not very gifted nobleman Lord Carlisle, which is one of the incidents of this new movement. It indicates very clearly the absurdity and ignorance which characterize the crusade.

The Earl says that the Abolitionists are making great progress in the United States, and encourages the belief that they will soon control the Presidential election. Nothing could be more exactly untrue. There has not been a time for ten years when the Abolitionists were so weak and exercised so little influence on public affairs, as at the present moment. The only way in which their action produces any effect, is by giving the Pro-Slavery ultraists of the South fresh material for exciting the apprehensions of the people, and thus enabling them to increase the rigor of the slave code and make still more deplorable and hopeless the condition of the slaves themselves. Lord Carlisle seems to be aware of this fact, for he speaks of the movements in several of the Slave States to exclude free blacks from them, as among the signs of the times:—but he neglects to ascribe this to its proper cause, the alarm occasioned by the clamor and threats of the Abolitionists.

The public mind of the Northern States has settled down into the general conviction, that as a local institution Slavery must be left to the control of those States wherein it exists. The movement in England against it may answer some party purpose of those who have started it, but it cannot fail to injure here the cause it professes to aid.

Question of the Canadian Seat of Government Settled.—A telegram from Toronto states that a report is current to the effect that the Canadian Government has received dispatches from England, containing a command that the Queen's award of Ottawa, as the future Capital, should be carried out. Thus her Majesty appears to have done for the Canadians what they found it impossible to accomplish for themselves. We shall hear no more of the fierce contention which has been going on between Quebec, Kingston and Toronto. A year has passed since the Queen's award was made, yet her lieges had by no means made up their minds to accept it. After witnessing for that sufficient period the continuance of the quarrel, the Crown authoritatively interposes, and decrees that Ottawa shall be the place.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON

The Proposed Purchase of Cuba---Caucus of the Democratic Senators.

Condition of the Navy—The Agricultural Congress—The French Spoliation Bill, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, Jan. 16.

The Democratic Senators held a prolonged caucus yesterday relative to Slidell's bill to place $30,000,000 at the disposal of the President, to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba. It is understood that the discussion was animated, and the views of the different speakers widely diverse. They adjourned without coming to any conclusion.

Private letters from Dr. Irwin, Army Surgeon, announce the recent rediscovery, near Fort Buchanan, Arizona, of the old Compadre Silver Mines, once famously rich, but which have for a long time been buried and lost. Thirteen old furnaces were found upon them. Large rewards had been offered for their discovery.

The Interior Department will answer the House resolution to-morrow, relative to the Agricultural Congress, as follows:

First—It was called under authority of the law directing the collection of Agricultural Statistics.

Second—The members were appointed by the Commissioner of Patents, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Third—The purpose is to procure reliable information without delay, and at the least cost.

Fourth—The expenses are paid out of the $60,000 appropriated at the last Session of Congress.

Fifth—The whole cost of the Congress will be $1,855.

The *Herald's* announcement of the confirmation of Townsend Harris' nomination as Minister to Japan is premature. The nomination has not yet been acted upon. The probabilities, however, are that it will be readily confirmed when taken up.

There is good reason to believe that the bill for the creation of Arizona Territory will promptly pass. It has influences at work in its behalf much stronger than ever before—while its necessity and propriety daily become more apparent.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 15.

There are at present nine naval vessels employed on foreign stations without regular pursers, namely: Sloop-of-war *Falmouth*, store-ships *Release* and *Relief*; steamer *Water Witch*; brigs *Perry*, *Bainbridge*, and *Dolphin*, and schooner *Fenimore Cooper*.

In addition to this number, there are five chartered steamers and one revenue steamer attached to the Paraguay expedition, which have no pursers on board, viz.: steamers *Southern Star*, *Atlanta*, *Caledonia*, *Metacomet*, *M. W. Chapin* and *Harriet Lane*, for which pursers on board of other vessels are acting, and for which they can receive no additional compensation.

The Department was unable to assign pursers to the above-named vessels on account of the insufficient number of officers belonging to that corps. Sixty-four only are allowed by law. Eleven of that number are unemployed. Of these one has been in the service 49 years, two more than 41 years, and one more than 35 years; one has been recently invalided from a foreign station, and sent to the United States; five are old pursers, who have been relieved from duty within a year, and one has just been appointed. There are three pursers who have returned within three months from sea, and are employed in settling their accounts.

The Secretary says the number of seamen in the naval service is that authorized by law, namely, 8,500. Number of marines, including non-commissioned officers, musicians, drummers, fifers and privates, 1,895. Number of other employes under charge of the Navy Department, as near as can be ascertained at the several Navy-yards, 8,671. There are in the Navy 10 ships-of-the-line, 10 frigates, 21 sloops-of-war, 3 brigs, 1 schooner, 8 screw-steamers of the first class, 6 of the second class, 9 of the third class, 2 screw tenders, 3 side-wheel steamers of the first class, 1 of the second class, 3 of the third class, 1 side-wheel tender, 3 store vessels, and 5 permanent store and receiving ships. The total number of vessels is 88. Commander Perry has been ordered to the command of the storeship *Relief*, soon to leave for Aspinwall. Lieut. Fitzgerald, recently restored to the Navy, has been ordered to the same vessel. Mr. Mercer who was dropped as a midshipman and restored as a lieutenant, has resigned. L. L. Dawson, of Texas, late clerk in the Law-office, has been appointed second-lieutenant in the Marine corps.

The Treasurer's statement shows an amount subject to draft of $3,115,000. The receipts for the week are $726,000, an increase of nearly $82,000. The drafts issued amount to $588,000, and the drafts paid $644,000. The net balance in the Treasury is $1,017,000.

Washington, Sunday, Jan. 16.

A caucus of Democratic Senators was held yesterday, on the President's recommendation, in reference to Cuba. A debate of three or four hours' length ensued, involving the question whether any steps should be taken in relation to it, and if so, of what character. According to the best attainable information, Mr. Mason made the opening speech, and was followed by Messrs. Hunter and Shields. Though favorable to the acquisition of Cuba, they thought action impolitic and calculated to impair rather than to improve our prospects to that end. Mr. Douglas regarded the appearances as gloomy, but would support Mr. Slidell's bill, placing in the hands of the President thirty millions of dollars to be used in negotiation. He expressed the belief that the President would not indorse this measure without sufficient data to justify him in so doing. Mr. Douglas had long desired the acquisition of Cuba. In his judgment there was but one mode, and that was, on the happening of another case similar to that of the *Black Warrior*, to seize the Island by way of reclamation, and negotiate afterward. Mr. Davis and others did not like the suggestion of Mr. Douglas. The discussions at this stage became intensely interesting, the best ability of the participants therein being put forth. Mr. Slidell of course advocated his own bill. Messrs. Davis, Toombs, Gwin, Bigler and Clay favored the idea of increasing to a sufficient extent the foreign intercourse fund, leaving the matter to the discretion of the President, as in previous cases. Mr. Iverson thought Spain could be wearied with the question of Cuba by a repeal of such parts of our laws as restrain the action of our citizens toward foreign Powers, or something to that effect. The determination of the caucus was, with a few exceptions, to favor the recommendation of the President, although the precise mode in which it should be consummated was not so clearly indicated; but the probability is that the Senate will pass Mr. Slidell's bill.

Orders have been issued from the War Department, similar to those which were sent to Kansas, pending the former troubles, namely, to use the four or five companies of troops now there, as a *posse comitatus*, to enforce the laws during the present disturbances in that Territory.

According to report, when the Senate French Spoliation bill, which is now on the Speaker's table, shall be taken up in the House, for reference, an effort will be made to pass it by a suspension of the rules, and under the operation of the previous question.

XXXVth CONGRESS---Second Session.

SENATE....Washington, Saturday, Jan. 15.

The Senate is not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 15.

Mr. Foster, of Maine, asked, but failed to receive consent, to introduce a bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract to carry the mails between Bangor and Halifax by railroad.

The bill extending the patent for seven years to James G. Holmes, for an improvement in chairs for invalids was passed by 108 against 57.

At the instance of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, the consideration of the motion to commit the French Spoliation bill reported at the last session to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, was further postponed till Feb. 1. [This does not affect the similar bill recently passed by the Senate.]

The House then took up the private calendar.

On motion of Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information generally concerning the Navy-yards, the object being to facilitate the business before the Naval Committee.

On motion of Mr. Howard, of Michigan, it was resolved that the Naval Committee report what legislation is necessary to reduce the expenses of the Navy, and whether any yards and docks can be abandoned.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to codify the revenue laws.

Mr. Comins, of Massachusetts, while not approving all the details of the bill, would give it his support on broad national grounds. It being important not only to the navigating, but all the transportation interests of the country.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, gave notice of an amendment to abolish the traffic in slaves, to which this country in the treaty negotiated with Great Britain in 1814 is

committed. He said—Will gentlemen countenance the traffic in human flesh, and involve the nation in the guilt of injury?

Mr. SMITE, of Virginia—What do you think of the Coolie-trade and the French traffic in Africans?

Mr. GIDDINGS—I think it as bad as the coastwise Slave-trade. If it was to sell the gentlemen and his wife and children, I should object. [Laughter.]

Mr. SMITH—I suggest whether it would not be as well to comment on the interesting fact that thirty-five vessels in free States are engaged in the Slave-trade and only five in the Southern, before he undertakes to reform the morals of his neighbors.

Mr. GIDDINGS—I would as soon lay my hand on a Northern as a Southern pirate; I am not sectional in my views. [Laughter.] In the course of his remarks he (Mr. G.) said, if he should be nominated for Governor of Ohio he wanted to make a straight out issue with the Democratic Party. He wished to know from his colleague, Mr. Cox, whether the latter's party was for or against the Slave-trade?

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, rose to pay his respects to his colleague for a few moments, and a crowd gathered round him. He said Mr. GIDDINGS knew that the Democratic members of the former session voted that it was inexpedient and unjust to restore the African Slave-trade, and that Democrats North and South are opposed to it.

Mr. GIDDINGS remarked that he had alluded to the coastwise Slave-trade.

Mr. Cox resumed, and said that GIDDINGS had undertaken to place Democrats in a false position, and inculcate the idea that the Democratic Party was Pro-Slavery, when he knew that it was neither Pro nor Anti Slavery, but placed itself on the doctrine of leaving the people to regulate the matter as they may think proper. He hoped his colleague may be nominated for the Governorship of Ohio, and when the election was over the latter would be left to ponder over the result, and exclaim, with ARISTIDES, "I yield to popular opinion in everything, even when the people drive me into exile." [Laughter.] His colleague made negro equality in his speech the other day but in his printed speech modified his language.

Mr. GIDDINGS remarked that his colleague misunderstood him.

Mr. Cox—Are you in favor of negroes in Ohio voting?

Mr. GIDDINGS—I expressed no such opinion. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cox—Would you permit them to vote?

Mr. GIDDINGS—I would whenever negroes excel the Democratic Party in intellect and moral virtue. [Excessive laughter.]

Mr. Cox—My colleague does not come up to his doctrine. Is he, or not, in favor of African equality and negro suffrage in Ohio?

Mr. GIDDINGS—I would put them and the Democrats on the same footing—[laughter]—but I will not interfere in the quarrel between them.

Mr. Cox—The difference between my age and that of my friend—if I may so call him—will not allow me to put him to the torture, because he cannot be elected Governor of Ohio. In rising, all I wished to do was to put the Democratic Party right—and it is right. The gentleman can come on with his forces, and we will meet him.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, wanted to ask Mr. Cox a question.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, objected. The House had had enough of this.

There was much confusion during the proceedings, everybody being evidently interested in the dialogue.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, in closing the general debate on the bill, said he did not anticipate they would embark on the sea of Abolition and Slavery discussion simply on a question of commerce and codification of commercial law. He proceeded to answer the objections to, and advocated the passage of the bill.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Revolution in Hayti.

GONAIVES, AUX CAYES AND JACMEL IN THE HANDS OF THE REPUBLICANS—GEN. GEFFARD DECLARED PRESIDENT.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 16.

The schooner *North Wind*, Capt. HIGGINS, from Gonaives, Jan. 15, is ashore below. Capt. HIGGINS reports that a revolution broke out in Hayti, Dec. 22, between the Haytien Government and a party of Republicans headed by General GEFFARD, one of the Haytien Generals. He took the City of Gonaives, and was proclaimed President. He entered the city with only four men. The inhabitants are joining General GEFFARD wherever he goes. AUX Cayes, Jacmel and all the South have declared in his favor.

Capt. HIGGINS passed St. Marks on the night of Jan. 1, and saw the place in flames, on account, probably, of a division of the inhabitants. St. Marks is a small fortified town. GEFFARD was to enter that place on that day, and, probably, did so, but met with some opposition from a party of SOULOUQUE's adherents.

The schooner *North Wind* is well up on shore, and may, probably, get off to-morrow. On account of the troubles, Capt. HIGGINS was unable to obtain a full cargo.

News from Key West.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 15.

The Charleston papers contain Key West advices to the 10th, received by the *Isabel*.

The United States steamer *Metacomet* arrived on the 26th ult., with machinery damaged and short of coal.

The brig *Wingold*, from Minatitlan bound to New-York, was in port. The crew had been sick, but were convalescent.

The brig *Enoch Benner*, from Minatitlan, bound to New-York, had been ashore on the Marquisas Shoal but got off on the 1st, with the assistance of the wreckers.

The ship *Oregon*, from New-Orleans for New-York arrived on the 5th, leaking, and for repairs, which would probably cause a short detention.

Brig *Enterprise*, from New-York, had arrived in distress, having encountered a hurricane. It was deared her cargo was damaged.

Brig *Seguin*, from Baltimore, bound to Cuba, had been brought in by wreckers, and would be libelled for salvage.

Schooner *James Henry*, from Rockland, bound to New-Orleans, put in in distress.

Ship *Edward Peters*, from Bucksport, Me., *viâ* New-York, bound to New-Orleans, got ashore on the 6th on the Tortugas, but got off and proceeded. Damage unknown.

Many small vessels had put in from stress of weather.

Ship William Patten Ashore at Squan.

SQUAN, N. J., Saturday, Jan. 16.

The ship *Wm. Patten*, of Richmond, Me., from Penang for New-York, is ashore ten miles south of Squan. She came on last night, but lies easy, and will probably come off without much injury.

Our Minister to China.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Jan. 15.

General WARD left to-day in the steamship *Augusta* for New-York, *en route* to China. The wharves were crowded with people to bid him farewell. A salute was fired, and much feeling manifested.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 15.

The United States mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. FOSTER, arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning.

The Canadian Seat of Government.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Jan. 15.

It is said that dispatches have been received from England by the Canadian Government, containing a command that her Majesty's award of Ottawa for the seat of Government be carried out.

Mexican Boundary Commissioners Robbed.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 15.

Mr. WAKEMAN, a passenger by the Overland Mail, reports that the Mexican Boundary Commissioners had a trunk, containing valuable papers, stolen from their traveling conveyance, a short distance this side of El Paso.

Losses on the Lakes in 1858.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Jan. 15.

The annual report of the Board of Lake Underwriters shows the total loss, during the year 1858, on steam and sailing vessels, with their cargoes, to be $732,232—a decrease from last year of $655,700. The total loss of life in 1858 was 122, a decrease from last year of 368.

Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 15.

The Constitutional amendment, limiting the State debt, passed the Senate yesterday by a vote of 20 to 5.

There was no action on the bill providing protection to the border counties against the inroads of Kansas banditti.

Fire in Canandaigua.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 15.

The offices of the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad, in this town, were destroyed by fire last night.

Sermon by Bishop O'Connor, of Pittsburg.

Rt. Rev. Dr. O'CONNOR, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Pittsburg, preached yesterday in St. Andrew's Church, Duane-street, of which Rev. Mr. CURRAN is pastor. The density of the crowd was almost suffocating. A solemn high mass, *coram episcopo*, was celebrated. The singing of the celebrant and the music of the choir, though these are made matters of importance in nearly all Catholic Churches, were on this occasion unusually excellent. At the close of the first gospel the Bishop ascended the altar and took for his text the narrative in the 2d chapter of St. John, of the marriage at Cana in Galilee and the miraculous conversion, by the Saviour, of water into wine. The fact, he said, that our blessed Saviour condescended to assist at a marriage-feast, and that there He performed His first miracle, even before the appointed time, showed us that He looked upon marriage as a holy state. This fact naturally suggested to us the propriety of considering the Christian view of this holy institution, and it was most important that we should do so, for the remembrance of it was calculated to exercise a most powerful influence on Christian morality. It was true that the Catholic Church recognized another state as being more holy than the married one, and she delighted in showing her appreciation of the virtues that were displayed in those who embraced it. From these she selected the ministers who served at her altars. But while she thus showed her preference for another state, all her doctrines, her rites, her laws, the principles that she was most anxious to inculcate in her children, exhibited the exalted light in which she views the marriage state. Reason alone was sufficient to show us how important the marriage state is for our natural interests; how important it is that it should always be viewed as a holy one; should always be approached as a holy one, and especially that it should be respected as a holy one by those who live in it. Marriage was the very root of society, for, according to the providence of God, it was in and from the marriage state that society perpetuated itself; it was in and from the marriage state that society repaired the ravages of death, and whence it derived those numbers that are destined to carry on its great work until the Lord of the Harvest shall come to demand the fruit of all that we have done. It was within the hallowed circle of the marriage state that the seeds of vice must be planted, and if this were neglected—or still worse, if, instead of sowing the seeds of virtue, men were foolish enough to implant there the seeds of vice, woe to the society where this disorder predominated. It would be in vain for legislators or for Governors to attempt to remedy the evils of society, for if it were once poisoned at its fountain, the evil became without remedy. If the poisonous breath of immorality once became implanted in the marriage circle, it was laying the foundation of a disease that would spread itself through society, that would blast all its prospects, that would bring ruin and desolation to all its members. To guard against this the Almighty God who instituted this state had made the most wise provisions. Were we to look at it in itself we might consider the burden of the marriage state as almost insupportable, but God had given the instincts of parental love and domestic affection, and a sense of paren al duty by which those burdens were rendered light and pleasant. The preacher dwelt at length on the necessity of a religious preparation for the marriage state, and on the importance of a proper understanding of the duties of the marital relation, in the natural and in the supernatural order. Any man, he said, who valued his soul, would be guided by the wisdom of the Church in her legislation on this important subject How lamentable it was to find many rushing into the marriage state with no guidance but the limited experience they had themselves enjoyed, consulting nothing but the impulses of those feelings which God gave indeed for noble purposes, but, which a moment's reflection would tell any one, are blind and well calculated to lead to destruction unless they are guided by the experience of those who have witnessed the working of human causes on a wider field. "Husbands," said the apostle, "love your wives, even as Jesus Christ loves his Church." That was the model of the union that should exist between Christian husbands and wives. How that base view of marriage that is entertained by many who looked upon it only in its animal relations vanished before these words of the Apostle. How the very idea of breaking up that union—an idea which, alas, yet prevails among many—became odious in view of this model of Christian love. God had announced his decree: let no man dare to put asunder that which I have joined—no man, be he legislator, governor, or what he might. There was no power on earth that could dissolve that union which had received the seal of God's approbation, and it would be a sacrilege added to an impiety for any man to act on the supposition that such a union could be dissolved by any earthly power. It was eternal, as the union of Christ and his Church was eternal. What he took to himself he would retain forever. The Church might suffer upon this earth, might be proscribed and trodden down, might be abandoned by the children of folly who sought upon earth some worldly bauble for which they were willing to sell their eternal happiness, but not so with Christ. He will ever remain faithful to his spouse whom he united to himself in his blood.

At the close of his sermon the Bishop announced that he was now visiting New-York for the purpose of obtaining funds sufficient to complete the new cathedral that is being erected in Pittsburg, the old one, which had been the result of twenty years patient toil, having been consumed by an incendiary during the political excitements that prevailed some years ago. He appealed warmly to the congregation for aid, and in this was ably seconded by Father CURRAN, the pastor. The people responded with marked liberality.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Three Dollars a Day and Little to Show for It—Billeting Weathers, Slippery Statutes—Notaries Public, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1859.

Lovely weather, Spring-like, but no sun; a fine, gentle rain, sleighs in the streets, but no visible snow; rivers running down State-street, and almost a quorum of the members running down the River or off on the Central Road. Add together into one vocal aggregate the coughs of the two houses and you would hear something like thunder. Overcoats are a burden, but without them you take cold. Fires in your rooms are a nuisance, but without them you are sure of an influenza. Mud, slosh and water under foot replace snow, ice and terribly slippery walking. In the Legislature to-day nothing was done to the detriment of the State, and very little towards swelling the Session Laws. The prize-fighting act and the Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association bill were ordered to a third reading, and two or three local bills for rural places had their third reading. Senator W. A. WHEELER, who made his first appearance in his seat on Friday, was nominated President *pro tem* of the Senate, but the Democratic Senators being out of their seats, the resolution was laid over. Mr. SPINOLA gave notice of a bill to incorporate the Long Island Steamboat Company.

The Assembly, in Committee of the Whole, ordered some private local bills to a third reading. A bill was introduced incorporating the Kane Monument Association of New-York; one extending St. Felix-street, and closing the old Flatbush road in Brooklyn; one empowering the Fire Commissioners of your City to appoint bell-ringers and telegraph operators, at a salary of $800 a year, and one exempting your firemen from taxation on property of the value of $1,000.

Notices were given (by Mr. POND and Mr. WINTERMUTE) to amend the License act, and to incorporate the New-York Bee-Hive Savings' Bank. The bill to compensate a clerk for the Treasurer of Kings County was favorably reported; also, to amend the Exemption act, so that necessary household furniture, a team to the value of $200, and three months' fodder for it, if the owner has a family, shall be exempt.

The Assembly has ordered twenty-four copies of the Revised Statutes, (5th edition,) at $12 the set, for the Assembly Library. As all preceding Assemblies have ordered a similar or larger number for the same purpose, it would be expected that the Library must be pretty well supplied. Yet this very handy little manual is so slippery that it is doubted whether you could find half a dozen of the old copies anywhere about the premises. It is thought that toward the close of the session somebody grows careless—perhaps heedlessly leaves them lying around in the book-stores, and so the Library is, by pure accident, saved from a deal of lumber.

There is a slight hitch in the matter of appointing notaries public. The law permits an unlimited number in the counties, but in the cities provides that such a number shall be appointed as the Common Council may direct. Brooklyn and some other cities have never determined how many they would have, and, hence there is a small question whether they should have any. Probably, however, no trouble will come of this carelessness.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 15.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes relative to heirs and devisees, and relative to the proceedings to prevent the commission of crime.

By Mr. SPINOLA, to incorporate the Long Island Steamboat Company, with a capital of $2,000,000. The Company are empowered to own steamboats to ply between New-York and Port Jefferson, Sag Harbor and other ports. The names of the corporators are left blank.

The bill to prevent prize-fighting was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned to Monday morning.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 15.

BILLS REPORTED.

To amend the Mechanics' Lien law. Unfavorably.

To increase the fees of Justices. Unfavorably.

The bill providing compensation for the Clerk of Kings County. Favorably.

To extend the Exemption law. Favorably.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To exempt the firemen of New-York from taxation on property valued at $1,000 or under.

To extend St. Felix-street, Brooklyn.

To authorize the formation of companies for the apprehension of horse thieves.

By Mr. SHAW, to give power to the New-York Fire Commissioners to appoint the bell-ringers and telegraph operators at a yearly salary of $800.

By Mr. CONKLING, to incorporate the Kane Monument Association.

By Mr. SCHOLFIELD, to give the Canal Appraisers power to hear and decide claims for leakage, breaks, drainage, and the Canal Board the same power in regard to damages from neglect or fault of the officers of the State. Adjourned to 11 A. M., Monday.

A severe fire occurred at Cincinnati on the 10th of January. It broke out in a row of tenements on North Jefferson-street, between West Randolph and West Lake streets, and destroyed property to the value of $25,000. Nineteen stores and dwellings were burned. The stores were occupied by Messrs. Cushing, Thompson, Page, Angel and others.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A MYSTERY SATISFACTORILY SOLVED.—Among the miscellaneous freight landed on Saturday morning at the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt was an oblong box from Rhinebeck, which was labeled dried apples. Some of the Railroad employes thought the box rather heavy, and, suspecting something wrong, had it opened, when they discovered that it contained a coffin, carefully packed in sawdust. Satisfied that a murder had been committed, the Coroner was promptly notified; the box and its mysterious contents meantime being removed to the Third Ward Station-house. The Coroner was about opening the box, when Colonel ZADOCK PRATT entered the room and claimed the coffin. The deceased, it appeared, was his grand-daughter, and a daughter of Colonel INGERSOLL, of New-Haven, Conn. She had been visiting him at his residence at Prattsville, and while there died, and he was conveying the corpse to New-Haven for interment. The box was purposely marked erroneously that there might be no delay in its transportation. Mr. PRATT's statement, which was corroborated by other parties, was entirely satisfactory to the Coroner, and the latter official at once gave permission for the removal of the body to its destination.

ILLUSTRIOUS ITALIAN WOMEN.—Signora MARIO delivered a lecture on "Illustrious Italian Women" in Clinton Hall, at one o'clock on Saturday. The lecturer introduced her subject by referring to the fragmentary character of Italian history. Many of the sketches she would give must be necessarily incomplete, but all of them would be authentic. The women of Italy have distinguished themselves by their scientific and literary attainments, as artists, and by their bravery in revolutions. In Saturday's lecture, Signora M. confined herself entirely to the first-named class, speaking of VITTORIA COLONNA, whose worth ARIOSTO acknowledged, and whom MICHAEL ANGELO loved, never revealing his passion until after her death; of OLYMPIA FULVIA MORATI, a warm defender of Protestantism, who died at Heidelberg in 1555. After that were Italian poetesses eminent in their own time, though they would not be considered so at this day. The last ray of Italian poetry shone on TORQUATO TASSO, and then came the era of scientific literature. Here, strange as it may seem, women became distinguished. Signora M. sketched the lives of several who officiated as Professors in different Universities. In conclusion, she said that the history of the past proved decisively that when Italy should become free and independent, her women would not be behind those of other lands. What they have done, gives them a claim to the sympathy of Americans.

PREACHING AT THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—The interest in the religious meetings held at the National Theatre, in Chatham-street, on Sunday evenings, appears to be well sustained, and even to be on the increase. Last evening the house was filled in every part, and the audience generally gave respectful attention to the preaching and other exercises. The only exception to good order observable, is the wearing of hats and caps by the occupants of the upper tiers of boxes, the occasional thumping with the toes of their boots against the wood work, and, in one case, loud and rude conversation by two or three male and female occupants of the centre box. The little boys who occupied the pit behaved remarkably well. They have improved somewhat, both in looks and general demeanor. Programmes containing the hymns and the order of exercises were scattered as usual through the house, and the audience join very generally in singing. The sermon was brief, and founded upon the words of Paul: "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." As the audience passed out, many were observed to deposit their contributions for sustaining the meetings and the Mission Sabbath School of the Fourth Ward, in the boxes placed for the purpose near the door.

WEEKLY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports 366 deaths in the City during the past week; being 25 less than during the previous week. Of the number there were 61 men, 88 women, 118 boys, 99 girls. Five died of apoplexy, 6 of cancers, 14 of congestion of the brain, 14 of croup, 10 of debility, (infantile,) 4 of erysipelas, 4 of typhoid fever, 5 of disease of the heart, 9 of whooping cough, 3 of teething, 8 from violent causes. There were 8 premature births and 32 stillborn. The most prominent diseases in the list were of lungs and throat of which 122 died. Fifty-nine died of consumption; 25 of convulsions, and 97 of diseases of the brain and nerves. Two hundred and seventy-three were natives of the United States, 65 of Ireland, 17 of Germany, 4 of England, 2 of Scotland, 2 of France, 1 each of Austria and British North America.

A CITY CONTRACTOR ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—On Saturday, JOHN MURRAY, a Corporation contractor, while superintending the filling-in of sunken lots adjoining the Harlem River, between Third and Fourth avenues, slipped accidentally, as is supposed, and was drowned. No person witnessed the accident, but it is supposed that he came to his death in the manner stated. The lots he was filling are overflowed with water from the river while the tide is high, and dry at low tide. Mr. MURRAY was seen by his workmen passing and repassing when the tide was in, and suddenly they missed him. After the tide had ebbed, the body of Mr. MURRAY was left exposed. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered. The deceased was 54 years of age, and a native of Ireland. He leaves a family in the upper part of the City.

A WATCHFUL LAWYER.—RUDOLPH GEORGE practises as a lawyer. Not long ago he defended ANDREW FISHER, accused of conducting himself as if under the government of BRIGHAM YOUNG. The defense did not prove favorable to his client, for FISHER was found guilty of Bigamy, and sentenced to Sing Sing for two years. Mrs. FISHER No. 1 says that she gave GEORGE all the money she could raise to insure her husband's release from prison, but as he was not satisfied with this, he came one day to her residence and "collected" a gold watch while she was absent. The collecting attorney was arrested on a charge of theft, taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, and locked up for trial.

THE NEW POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—On Saturday thirty of the new policemen added to the force at the last meeting of the Commissioners, were sworn into office, furnished with their shields, and instructed to report themselves for duty at their respective Wards this morning. The remaining twenty will be examined to-day. Of the fifty appointed twelve were members of the old force. There are 150 more appointments to be made to complete the number ordered by the Board of Supervisors.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-STREET.—At 10 o'clock, on Saturday evening, a fire suddenly broke out in a back-room on the second-story of the dwelling house No. 526 Greenwich-street, occupied by CHARLES SOMMERSET. The furniture, and quite a valuable library of books in the room, were entirely destroyed. The total loss, including the damage to the building, is estimated at $700, which is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is mysterious, as there was no fire in the room in which it originated.

MANIFESTATION OF SOLIDARITY.—A number of Italians desire to contradict the statement that the man who interrupted Prof. PUSTER several times at the "Solidarity" meeting, the other evening, was an Italian. They are positive he was not an Italian; and, besides, they put him out because they "did not want among them an agent of NAPOLEON III.—the assassin of the 2d December."

COLLISION.—The Staten Island Ferry-boat *Southfield*, on her last trip from this City Friday night during the fog, ran into the schooner *Julia*, hence for Elizabethport, lying at the Public Store dock, Quarantine, which carried away her main-boom and stove her stern-boat. The *Southfield* had one of her wheels partly carried away and received other damage.

THE HARDWARE DEALERS.—At the recent annual meeting of the Hardware Dealers' Board of Trade, JOHN W. QUINCY was elected President; CHAS. BLIVIN and R. P. BRUFF, Vice-Presidents; JOHN DAVENPORT, Secretary, and THEODORE R. WETMORE, Treasurer.

INDICTMENTS.—The rumor to the effect that the late General Sessions Grand Jury found true bills against Messrs. WOOD, EDDY & Co., for advertising the Georgia Lottery scheme in sundry New-York papers, is not correct. No bills were found.

Police Reports.

BURGLARS UNUSUALLY ACTIVE.—During Saturday and Sunday nights burglars were busy. No less than four burglaries were committed. The operators engaged in three of them were arrested, while the participators in the fourth made good their escape. The amount purloined in either case fortunately was not large. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, three youths were discovered by a policeman taking illegal liberties with a window-shutter of the grocery store corner of Fifteenth-street and First-avenue. The officer allowed them to enter the premises, when he sallied in upon them. The youths were actively engaged collecting the valuables within reach, when they suddenly abandoned their booty and endeavored to escape. The policeman nabbed one, but the other two succeeded in beating a retreat. The prisoner, who belonged to the family of Browns—at least he gave his name as William Brown—was taken before Justice KELLY and locked up. A youth, giving his name as Joseph Mitchell, attempted the same kind of unwarranted familiarity as that noted above, upon the shutter of a rear window of the hat, cap and fur store of Mr. John S. Francis, No. 178 Bowery. He made a judicious selection of miscellaneous furs, hats, gloves, and some clothing, altogether valued at $60, and made a successful exit from the premises. He had not gone far, however, before officer Youmans pounced upon him and relieved him of his load. He was taken before Justice BRENNAN, and committed for trial. At an early hour on Saturday morning, the store of Messrs. Burns and Herder, No. 99 Murray-street, was broken into, the safe blown open, and some coin stolen. Two youths, named James Conner and Charles Burgess, were arrested, on suspicion that they were the burglars, and afforded a temporary lodging-place in the Tombs. The hardware store of Lucius Hart, No. 6 Burling slip, was entered by burglars on Saturday morning, and 19 pigs of block tin taken away. As no citizen or policeman interfered to block their game, the purloiners escaped, and by this time have doubtless exchanged their booty for a species of "tin" more in current demand.

Coroner's Inquests.

THE LADY KILLED BY A HARLEM RAILROAD TRAIN—VERDICT OF CENSURE.—Coroner O'KEEFE on Saturday held an inquest on the body of Mrs. SYLVIA KING, who was run over on Friday by a Harlem Railroad train at 126th-street, and instantly killed. Several witnesses were examined, but their evidence was very contradictory—the opposing statements having reference mainly to the rate of speed at which the train was going when the accident occurred. The engineer, conductor and brakeman swore that they were not running over six miles an hour—the limit of speed allowed by the charter for trains in this vicinity. Ex-Councilman GALVIN and several other witnesses testified that the train was going at the rate of from 20 to 25 miles an hour. The Jury placed more reliance on the statement of the latter witnesses, and rendered a verdict "That Mrs. SYLVIA KING came to her death by being struck by the engine attached to a train of cars of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, going North, and that said accident and death was in consequence of the gross recklessness of the engineer and the reckless rate of speed of said train." On the rendition of the verdict, ANDREW COSGROVE, the engineer, was held to await the action of the Grand Jury. Mrs. KING was seventy years old, and a native of this City. At the time of her death she was living with her son-in law, at Harlem.

THE SECOND HARLEM RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Saturday an inquest was held, by Coroner GAMBLE, upon the body of RICHARD LANE, who was found, on Wednesday evening, lying alongside of the Harlem Railroad track, near Fifty-sixth-street, as reported in Thursday's TIMES. The evidence showed that the deceased was struck by the engine of a train as he was attempting to cross the track, and that the injuries he received produced death. It was further shown that the train was moving at the required slow rate of speed—six miles an hour—and that the engineer blew his whistle warning the deceased against crossing the track. A verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered by the Jury.

FATAL FALL.—ARABELLA WARD fell down a flight of stairs, at Bellevue Hospital, on Saturday, and died from her injuries. Coroner SCHIRMER held the inquest, and a verdict was rendered attributing the death to accident. The deceased was 62 years of age, and of Irish nativity.

Grover & Baker's

CELEBRATED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

NEW STYLES. Price from $50 to $100

These machines are admitted to be the best in use for family sewing.

Office No. 495 Broadway.

Singer's Sewing-Machines.—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Take Healthful Physical Exercise,
At WOOD'S Gymnasium,
No. 6 East 28th st.

$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.—Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work and good looks this machine is unequaled.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Interesting Correspondence.

CONFIRMATION OF TESTIMONY.

The following correspondence tells its own story. Mr. Mead is Postmaster at Danvers Port, Massachusetts, and Mr. Dennis a well-known citizen of Western New-York.

DANVERS PORT, Mass., Dec. 31, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I have just read in the Boston *Journal*, a statement signed "Andrew Dennis," representing that the writer, who was *seventy years* of age, had the hair of his head, where it had become *wholly bald*, restored by the use of HEIMSTREET'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and the *color restored from grey* to that of his youth. If this statement be *true*, plea e mail this note back to me, with any remarks you may be pleased to make.

Respectfully yours. D. MEAD.

Mr. Dennis, Palmyra, New-York.

THE REPLY.

PALMYRA, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1859.

MR. MEAD: The statement as signed by me was *entirely correct*. I have thrown aside my wig which cost me $10, and am so pleased with the article that I am desirous others should try it. Yours truly,

ANDREW DENNIS.

The following is the statement which called out the above:

PALMYRA, Wayne County, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1858.

MESSRS. W. E. HAGAN & Co.—*Gents*: I was recommended by a friend from the eastern part of the State to use your Hair Coloring for the restoration of my hair—he assuring me that he had known of its complete success. You may well imagine that I commenced its use with much hesitancy and great doubt of a successful result, when I tell you that *I was nearly seventy years old, had been bald for many years, and wore a wig.* But I soon found my hair starting to grow, *and after the use of three bottles I was rejoiced in finding myself possessed of a good head of hair, of a color the same as in youth.* I confess that I was greatly surprised at the effect, and my friends and acquaintances would scarcely believe the growth of my hair to be an undoubted fact.

I am, with great respect, your obliged servant,

ANDREW DENNIS.

Remember that this result was produced by HEIMSTREET'S inimitable, the original and only reliable Hair Restorative.

Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.

W. E. HAGAN & CO. Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Late Fire at Dubuque, Iowa.

DUBUQUE, Jan. 7, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & Co.—GENTS: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. COCHRANE, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th instant about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods were destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his books and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called Champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched.

Yours truly, N. A. McCLURE.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City-Hall, New-York.

Special Notice.—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber suspenders, braids, webs and all other fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanized rubber, are notified that, unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring trade to the undersigned, exclusive owner of the titles and exclusive rights in the patent for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others. Also, licenses to manufacture and sell, and the terms may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York. HORACE H. DAY.

A New Article for the Hair.

PHALON & SON'S COCOINE

is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine. Beware of counterfeits.

Stearns & Marvin's
WIDDER-PATENT
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

Seventeen years in use and have never failed. Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.

STEARNS & MARVIN, { No. 40 Murray-st., New-York, No. 57 Gravier-st., New-Orleans, No. 29 North Main-st., St. Louis.

The Eau Lustrale Hair Restorative of Jules HAUEL is a charming article for a lady's toilet. It cleans and renders the hair bright and glossy, imparting to it the balmy fragrance of flowers. It exercises a vivifying influence on the roots, preventing it from falling off, and causes it to curl in rich, lustrous ringlets. No lady should be without it. Sold by all druggists, and by JULES HAUEL & CO., 704 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Office Carpets.—Small-figured Brussels, Tapestries, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, in appropriate colors and good quality. Also, Oil-cloths, in sheets that are well seasoned, for sale at new Carpet Warerooms of GEO. E. L. HYATT, Nos. 273 Canal, and 31 Howard sts., Six doors east of Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made

Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

Poisonous Hair Dyes.—"There's sugar of lead," said a Western slanderer, "in Cristadoro's Hair Dye." To this Dr. Chilton, the first practical chemist in America, gives the lie direct. That incomparable dye he pronounces free from all harmful substances. Call at No. 6 Astor House. See his certificate.

New Styles Wool Scarfs, 50 Cents, and heavy Undershirts and Drawers at unusually low prices, at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Rupture cured by Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.—Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this City. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Bartholf's Manufacturing and Family
SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
Principal office No. 489 Broadway.
Local agents wanted. Address Box 2,841 Post-office.

Stereoscopes.—BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John-st., Publishers and Importers of Stereoscopic Views, are now manufacturing better and more Stereoscopes than any establishment in Europe.

A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils sold at Retail by all stationers. At wholesale only by E. PAYER, (sole agent,) No. 838 William-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—In point of beauty durability, perfection of work, and capacity to perform every variety of sewing, no other sewing machines can compare with Singer's. New and approved machines at greatly reduced prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Weak and Debilitated should Read the advertisement headed BUTCHINGS' LIFE EXHILARANT, on this page.

Singer's Sewing Machines—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

Times Building Job Printing Office.—Every description of Plain and Fancy Job and Card Printing executed by H. S. TAYLOR, Under *Times* Counting Room, No. 42 Park-row.

Complexion.—The really magical effects of the rarest preparation extant—Dr. SCHONECKER'S ORIENTAL BEAUTIFIER—tried gratis at the Dépôt, No. 235 Broadway, or at LABED'S, No. 489 Broadway.

DIED.

SHAW.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 15, after a lingering illness, SARAH SHAW, wife of William Shaw, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the friends of Wm. J. Coey and John Mackey, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 49 Marion st.

EAGER.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 14, MARGARET MCLAREN, infant daughter of John M. and MARGARET C. Eager.

CARNES.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 13, suddenly, at the residence of her son, Doctor R. W. Cairns, ELIZABETH, widow of the late William Cairns.

Funeral services will be performed at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., on Monday, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further invitation.

RICHARDS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 16, LOUISA JOSEPHINE, wife of Peter Richards, Jr, and daughter of Genl. J. G. Swift.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 100 Remsen st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

On MONDAY, the 17th,
Will be produced an entirely new Drama, in six tableaux, written expressly for this theatre, in which
MR. WALLACK
Will sustain a principal character.

This play has been long in preparation, and comprises a variety of interesting plot, strong dramatic effects, domestic economy, and
EXTENSIVE PICTURESQUE TABLEAUX.
ALL NEW SCENERY,
GORGEOUS AND CHARACTERISTIC,
PAINTED FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES!
THE COSTUMES
Of the different nations, varied and magnificent,
ALL NEW.
The Overture and incidental Military Marches, and Grand Symphonies composed expressly for this Play, by Mr. J. P. COOK.
The Scenery.....by Messrs. Isherwood and Wallace
Costumes.....by Messrs. Flaury and Benschoten
Machinery.....by Mr. J. B. Vanhattan and assistants
Furniture, Banners, Colors, Arms, &c..by Mr. Timoney

THE CHARACTERISTIC DANCES
Arranged by Miss E. HENRADE.

The Costumes are taken from the Drawings of French Uniforms published by authority, and from Victor Adam's celebrated "Sketches in Algeria."
The Drama, in which many of the incidents are FOUNDED ON FACT, is entitled
THE VETERAN;
or,
FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

FRENCH.

Colonel Delmar, of the French Infantry....Mr. Wallack
Leon Delmar, his son.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Eugene D'Orville, Lieutenant.....Mr. Wheatleigh
Captain Belmont, } of the Zouaves.....{ Mr. Levere
Lieutenant Lorille, } of the Zouaves.....{ Mr. Tree
Lieutenant Mortier.....Mr. Lascelles
Sergeant Sampan.....Mr. Bernard
Sergeant Beaucour.....Mr. Hodges
Blanche D'Ivry, niece to the Colonel..Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. McSnake, an English lady, a relative of the Colonel.....Mrs. Vernon
Katy, the Vivandiere.....Miss Tree

ARABS.

The Emir Mohammed.....Mr. Dyott
Amineh, his sister.....Mrs. Heey

MYRANS.

The Sultan of Myra.....Mr. Bangs
Ofian Agan.....Mr. Brougham
(with the song of "Ould Ireland you're my Darling," composed for him by Clement White.)
Oglou.....Chief of the Guard).....Mr. Chippendale
Hassan Noureddan....(Dealer in figs).....Mr. Young
Mustapha Moulvad.....Mr. Jeffries
Osman.....Mr. Oliver
Seyd.....Mr. C. Paraloe
Guinare.....(Chief Sultana).....Mrs. Sloan
Zaida.....(her attendant).....Miss Orton
Aura.....(leader of the Almehs).....Miss E. Henrade

French Zouaves, Servants, Arabs of the Desert, Guards, Hookah Bearers, Pages, Almeh Dancers, &c., &c.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.
UNDIMINISHED ATTRACTION
OF
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY,
which has accomplished an entirely
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
OF
THREE ENTIRE MONTHS,
having been presented during that time to CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES, to the number of ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY THOUSAND PEOPLE! who have nightly testified their appreciation of its merits by
CONTINUED SHOUTS OF APPLAUSE
and
UNRESTRAINED BURSTS OF LAUGHTER.
It will be repeated
EVERY NIGHT NEXT WEEK.
MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1859,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee.....Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire baronet..Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary.....Mr. Sothern
Lieut. Vernon, R. N.....Mr. Lewis
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law.....Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk.....Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler.....Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard.....Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington.....Miss Mary Wells
Augusta, Georgiana, } her daughters } Miss Effie Germon, Miss Sothern
Mary Meredith.....Miss Sara Stevens

To conclude with the celebrated farce of
THE CAPTAIN IS NOT A-MISS.
Emily.....Miss Marian McCarthy
Supported by the strength of the company.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely

PALACE GARDEN NOVELTIES.
STAGE AND RING COMBINED!!
THE GRAND PAVILION
AT THE
PALACE GARDENS
has been re-arranged, fitted up in beautiful style, and adapted to both stage and ring performances, and will be opened on
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17,
with an extraordinary array of talent, comprising
Mons. CHECINI'S CELEBRATED CORPS,
whose performances are unsurpassed in their line of comicalities, pantomimical whimsicalities and Terpsichorean feats and evolutions.
Also, on the same evening, and each successive evening, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, a variety of elegant
EQUESTRIAN ACTS
and
RING PERFORMANCES.
In this splendid combination all the
BEAUTIES OF THE DANCE
will be joined with the most
BRILLIANT FEATS OF EQUESTRIANISM!
Entrance directly from 14th-st. into the Pavilion.
Admission..... 25 cents | Reserved seats.....50 cents

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17,
The entertainment will commence with
KIT CARSON.
Kit Carson.....Mr. J. B. Howe
To be followed by the pantomime of the GOLDEN AXE.
The whole terminating with
KNIGHTS OF THE MIST.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, Jan. 17, 1859,
The performance will commence with the
THREE FAST MEN.
Jenny Fairlove.....Miss Lucille.
Concluding with the
FEMALE MINSTRELS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 17 and 18,
Will be acted the grand dramatic romance of
ROOKWOOD:
OR, DICK TURPIN AND BONNY BLACK BESS.
To conclude with the new drama of
ROBINSON CRUSOE.
Doors open at 6½; Curtain will rise at 7¼ o'clock.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
First Week of Mr. D. S WAMBOLD.
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By Messrs. C. B. FOX, COOL WHITE, FRANK BROWER, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with S. BLEECKER'S celebrated and original piece, written expressly for this establishment, entitled NEW-YEAR CALLS.
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 13 cents.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON
Has the honor to inform his friends and the public that previous to his departure for the South he will give one
FAREWELL CONCERT
AND
MATINEE,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1859.
Matinée SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 22.
On this occasion he will be assisted by the most distinguished artists. Tickets 50 cents; admission at any family tickets, admitting three persons to Concert and Matinée, $2 50; can be had at the principal music stores.

HOPE CHAPEL.
Mr. and Mrs. G. VANDENHOFF'S FIRST SHAKESPEAREAN EVENING.
TUESDAY, Jan. 18.
Shylock's scenes, and the trial scene in the Merchant of Venice; with, from the Pickwick Papers, the great trial of Bardell vs. Pickwick.
Tickets to the three readings, $1; single, 50 cents.
Thursday—Macbeth and Mr. Crummles. Saturday—Hamlet and Mr. Bumble's courtship. To commence at 8.

THE GREATEST CURIOSITY OF THE AGE!
PROF. BARTOLETI'S INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS,
Now on exhibition at No. 599 Broadway.
These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold mines, &c., now on exhibition at No. 599 Broadway, first floor, Room No. 2. Admission 25 cents. Open from 1 P. M. till 10 P. M.

BANVARD'S
GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 13 cents.

NIBLO'S—THE PRINTERS' FESTIVAL.
THIS (Monday) EVENING.
Tickets $2, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, may be had at Baker & Godwin's, No. 1 Spruce-st.; Hall & Son's, No 285 Broadway, and at the door.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At No. 629 Broadway,
NOW OPEN.
Admittance 25 cents: children half price.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE CELEBRATED TWEEN COMEDIANS FOR TWO DAYS MORE ONLY. On MONDAY and TUESDAY Afternoon, at 3, and Evening, at 7½ o'clock, the pretty piece of A LADY AND GENTLEMEN IN A PECULIAR PREDICAMENT. Mr. Widget, Mr. G. W. Wren; Mary Markham, Miss Ella M. Wren. After which a variety of Songs, and THE LOAN OF A LOVER, Capt. A., Little Fred Wren. The rest of the characters by the Wren Family. The exquisite AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SERPENT, &c., to be seen. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund will take place at the Academy of Music on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers: HENRY A. BURR, President, corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.; JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.; PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 88 Market-st.

MR. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS. NEW CHAPEL, BROOKLYN, MONDAY, Jan. 17.—Reading of Milton's "Comus" and Selections. New Chapel, corner of Clinton and Congress sts., at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, at the door.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, UNDER THE Management of J. Moore and Wayne Olwine. Mr. J. Proctor in THE JIBBENAINOSSAY, or NICK OF THE WOODS and O'NEIL, THE IRISH REBEL.

LECTURES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
J. G. HOLLAND, Esq., (Author of the Timothy Titcomb's Letters, Bitter Sweet, &c.) will deliver the Second Lecture of the Series, in the Hall of the Society, in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 7½ o'clock.
Subject—*American Social Life.*
Tickets 50 cents; may be obtained of E. J. Brown & Co., No. 145 Broadway; T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; Hegeman's Drug Store, Everett House; and at the Library. The number of tickets to be sold is limited to 500.
E. J. BROWN,
Chairman of the Lecture Committee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Prof. O. W. MITCHEL will give the second Lecture—the first of his regular course—(of five) at the Academy of Music, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18.
Subject—*The Laws, Structure and Stability of the Planetary System.*
Tickets for the Course, $1; single tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the bookstores and door. N B.—No reserved seats. Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE HON. JOSIAH QUINCEY, JR.,
Will deliver the second of a series of lectures before the Gillette Young Men's Association, in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, to commence at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Lafayette.*
Tickets, 25 cents each, to be obtained at Messrs. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway; Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; Mr. T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and at the door. THOS. H. REDWAY, Chairman Lec. Com.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE—At Dodworth Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Those for the ensuing week will be as follows:
MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 17, at 1 o'clock—*Coriolanus.*
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock—*Julius Cæsar.*
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at 8 o'clock—*King Lear.*
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock—*Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door.
No tickets will be sold after the reading has commenced. An early attendance is solicited.
This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS WILL DELIVER a Lecture at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18th, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the John-st. Church. Subject—*Work and Worth; Elements of National Perpetuity.* Tickets 25c. each, can be had of John J. Ennis, No. 24 Nassau-st, corner Cedar-st.; Edward Goodenough, No. 122 Nassau-st.; Richard Keeping, No. 852 Broadway; Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; Raynor, Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery; Beattys & Hubbell, No. 242 Bowery; J. A. Currier, No. 205 Greenwich-st.; E. P. Thomson, corner Canal and Hudson-sts.; Charles Parker, No. 20 Dey-st.; D. Wyatt, No. 44 Johnst.; Bentley's, Madison-sq. Post-Office, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will give THREE READINGS on the evenings of TUESDAY, 18th, THURSDAY, 20th, and SATURDAY, 22d inst., at HOPE CHAPEL, Broadway, from (Tuesday) "Merchant of Venice;" (Thursday) "Macbeth;" (Saturday) "Hamlet." Mr. V. will add, on each evening, a reading from Dickens' Tuesday evening, the celebrated trial of Bardell vs. Pickwick. Tickets to the three Readings, $1. Single Reading, 50 cents; at Messrs. Hall & Sons, Broadway; Mr. Crowen's Bookstore; at the New-York and Clarendon Hotels, and at the Door. Reading to commence at 8 o'clock.

A LECTURE ON ROBERT BURNS, THE Scottish Poet, will be delivered before the Burns' Club of the City of New-York by HENRY WARD BEECHER, at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Tickets 50 cents each; two tickets admitting a gentleman and two ladies.
Tickets to be had of the members of the Club, and at the principal hotels and music-stores in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. RICHARD COCHRANE, Secretary.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST, THE REV. DR. BETHUNE will deliver his popular lecture on *Epidemics* before the Mechanics' Society, at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at T. T. Green's drug store, corner of Broadway and 14th-st.; Sixpenny Savings Bank, Clinton Hall, Astor-place; Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway; Hutchinson & Wickersham's, No. 312 Broadway; Wm. Hall & Son's, corner of Broadway and Park-place, and George F. Nesbitt & Co.'s, corner of Pearl and Pine sts.

NATURE'S METHOD IN MUSIC.—CHEEVE'S System, at once easy, rapid and inspiring; without perplexity, without obscurity, without labyrinth; any person can understand it, any child can attain proficiency in it.
Mlle. J. E. SAUVAGEOT, recently from Paris, where the new system is most popular, will give her third Free Lecture, preparatory to forming Vocal Classes, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 7½ o'clock, in room No. 21 Cooper Institute.

WM. W. BADGER, ESQ., WILL DELIVER his Poem, *Washington or the Vision of Liberty*, before the WASHINGTON LITERARY UNION, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1859. Admission 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK'S
CLASSES FOR INSTRUCTION IN PIANO-FORTE PLAYING
will open to-morrow, (Tuesday,) Jan. 18, at No. 701 Broadway, over C. Bruesing's music store.
Third Class from 10 to 11; Second Class from 11 to 12; and First Class from 12 to 1 o'clock in the morning.
To comply with many requests, Mr. Goldbeck will also, in the course of the present month, open afternoon classes for those who are prevented from attending in the morning.
Pupils will at once apply at Mr. Goldbeck's, No. 149 9th-st., or C. Bruesing's, No. 701 Broadway, at which latter place Mr. Goldbeck will receive applicants every Tuesday and Friday, from 1 to 2 o'clock.
TERMS—One quarter, two lessons a week, $20; in case of two or more members of the same family wishing to become pupils, a reduction of $5 will be made to each. Full prospectus to be had at C. Bruesing's.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
The 70th term opens Nov. 29. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.

GOLDSMITH'S ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING, No. 362 Broadway.—New pupils are received day and evening for thorough instruction. There are no classes, each pupil being separately taught at hours to suit his own convenience.
From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.
The Chirographic Art is much more important to mankind than is generally considered, and Mr. Goldsmith may very well claim to be considered at its head.

BOYS DESIGNED FOR BUSINESS CAN now take a practical course at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, and become quick in figures, rapid business penmen or good book-keepers. This course will qualify gentlemen to obtain and fill good situations in offices, stores or banks. Writing only $5; book-keeping, $10. Three $5 seats vacant.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES.—NO. 920 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 31st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

PENCIL AND MONOCROMATIC DRAWING.—WATER-COLOR PAINTING AND MECHANICAL DRAWING.—An accomplished artist having some unoccupied time, would like to instruct classes in private or public schools, or pupils at their residences. Address, for three days, ARTIST, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1 West 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av. There is a primary department. Principal, Mme. DON BERNARD, *nee* De Rochefermoy, late French teacher at the Rutgers Institute.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., will reopen on the 4th inst. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITOTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st.; boarding and day school Classics and modern languages. There is a primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence a session of 14 weeks on TUESDAY, after the holidays. For particulars address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELIGIBLE AND EXCELlent boarding-school for boys, now enjoying a liberal patronage. Terms easy and very low. Address PROPRIETOR, Winchester Centre, Conn.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A MALE TUTOR TO TAKE CHARGE of a school for boys, not exceeding twenty in number, in Allegany County, Md. He must be fully competent to teach the branches of an English education, as well as the languages. Salary eight hundred dollars per annum. Address, with reference, Box No. 2, Mount Savage, Md.

A MATHEMATICIAN—A THOROUGH SCHOLar in all mathematical branches, author of several treatises in geometry, wants a professorship of mathematics in a college. Address A. NEANDER, New-Brunswick, N. J.

BALLS.

CITY GUARD BALL.
GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC SOIREE.
The Ball of the
NEW-YORK CITY GUARD
will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1859.
DODWORTH'S UNRIVALLED BAND,
of more than
ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS,
is engaged for the occasion.
TICKETS TWO DOLLARS,
admitting a Gentleman and Ladies, may be obtained of the members, and at the
PRINCIPAL MUSIC STORES AND HOTELS.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, OF THE very highest respectability, and a stranger in New-York, temporarily embarrassed, desires the immediate loan of $50, for the security of which she will give her magnificent gold watch, and pay a liberal interest. Address, in confidence, appointing immediate interview, Miss LOUISA E. MORTON, New-York Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

SAFETY!
COMFORT!!
AND
ELEGANCE!!!
ARE INSURED BY WEARING
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S
NEW
MATINEE SKIRT,
WITH THE
PATENT DETACHABLE
HOOP FASTENING
AND
ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.

SAFETY!! since it effectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances, in the hoops!
COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!
ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.
The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but ten ounces, is STAMPED WITH THE TRADE MARK of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, *and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public*, and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer at retail on
MONDAY, JAN. 17,
a full stock of
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
containing every article necessary for family use.
The following goods will be found unusually low:
2,000 pieces good Shirting Linens from 25 to 50c. per yd.
700 pieces Huckaback Toweling from 12½ to 20c. per yd.
REAL BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
TOWELS,
NAPKINS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
JACONETS,
CAMBRICS and SWISS MUSLINS,
Also,
400 cases COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

ALL LINEN SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
TOWELING AND DIAPERS,
ENGLISH BLANKETS, ALL WOOL,
QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES.
Also an assortment of Dry Goods suited to the wants of housekeepers, and offered far below former prices.
By C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Late W. S. Bond's.

NOTICE!
IMPORTANT TO SKIRT DEALERS!!
OSBORN & VINCENT,
SKIRT MANUFACTURERS, of this City, have LETTERS PATENT of the United States, which grants to them the *exclusive right* to make, use or sell
LADIES' EXPANSION OR EXTENSION
SKELETON SKIRTS.
Any person or persons who shall make or sell any such Skirts without license, will be held liable for damages to the full extent of the law.
The undersigned are parties having license from us to use the rights and privileges granted by said patent:

Douglas & Sherwood,	Wallace & Sons,
J. Wilcox & Co.,	J. P. Moran & Co.,
W. S. & C. H. Thomson,	Frost & Co.,
Shelton & Osborn Skirt Co.,	Samuel H. Doughty,
Osborn & Cheeseman,	D. M. Bassett & Co.,
Downs & Bassett,	M. Donnelly & Co.,
Hayden & Harrison,	O. H. Barnard,
Chas. A. Postley,	Wm. Blackington, Agent,
Joseph W. Bradley,	F. Hull & Co.
W. H. Reed & Co.,	

OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Patent,
No. 69 Warren-st., New-York.

CLOSING OUT SALE
of
CLOAKS, RAGLANS AND CIRCULARS.
THE
Balance of this Season's Manufacture,
MARKED DOWN FIFTY PER CENT.,
In order to close out the stock
by the 1st of February,
As the premises are to be enlarged
for the Spring Trade.
This is a very favorable opportunity for ladies to buy their WINTER CLOAKS.
Beaver Cloaks from $3 upwards.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND HOTEL KEEPERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will offer, on Monday, Jan. 17, great inducements to purchasers in want of Housekeeping Goods, viz:
IRISH LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS,
NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, TABLE and PIANO COVERS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES,
DIMITIES, LONG CLOTHS, BRILLIANTES,
PLAIN and CHECKED MUSLINS, &c.,
Being one of the largest stocks ever offered in this City, imported expressly for the opening of their Spring Trade.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &C., &C.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have just received
an additional invoice of
REAL BRUSSELS LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
MATERIAL FOR EVENING DRESSES,
including the latest novelties for
WEDDINGS, BALLS AND PARTIES.
Received per steamer *Africa*
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

THE NEW-YORK CARPET LINING CO.,
Having greatly increased their facilities for the manufacture of Carpet Lining, Milinette Wadding and Cotton Batting, are now prepared to fill all orders with promptness and dispatch.
J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 448 Water-st., New-York.
N. B.—Samples on exhibition and orders received at the American Union Fair,
No. 620 Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE.
A. T. STEWART & CO. continue to offer for the present their immense stock of
CARPETS, CURTAIN MATERIALS
and
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
at their late popular prices, notwithstanding the large advance in Europe.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts

POPULAR TRADE
IN
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will offer on Monday, Jan. 17, the balance of their stock of
VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS, SHAWLS, &c., &c., at extremely low prices.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NEW SILKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, Jan. 17, an invoice of TWO-FLOUNCED SILK ROBES.
Also, Silks by the yard, received per steamers *Africa* and *Alps*.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
SELLING OFF AT WHAT THEY WILL BRING, TO CLOSE THE CONCERN.
Immense bargains offered at
SCOTT & CO.'S, No. 651 Broadway.
A lot of collars at less than half price.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS—Self adjusting bustle; best pattern, made without sewing, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $8 per dozen; 11 springs, $11; and 13 springs, $15. C. L. HARDING, No. 281 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next door.

DRY GOODS.—JUST IMPORTED A LARGE assortment of jaconet, nainsook, cambric, and checked muslins, Victoria lawns, alpacas, table cloths, table covers, linens, quilts, and a general assortment of dry-goods, for sale at low cash prices by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

SKELETON SKIRTS, OF ALL SIZES, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.—Ladies' Skirts, at 65c., 75c., 90c., $1 25 and $1 50, made in the best manner and of the best steel. MISS HARWOOD,
(Late Frost & Co.,) No. 459 Broadway.

FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY,
No. 54 Broadway,
will sell the balance of their stock of Ladies' FANCY FURS.
at a reduction of 25 per cent. from last years' prices. On hand yet, a few of those French Mink sets, at $6, usually sold at $15; Rock Mink sets at $5, usual price $12; Real Mink Victorine, Muff and Cuffs, $13.
MARK J. KING, No. 54 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Saturday, Jan. 29, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new school house on 14th-st., near the 1st-av., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
WILLIAM HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
JOHN T. DYMOND,
JAMES CUSHING, JR.,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
} Building Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for Chairs, Desks and Settees, necessary to furnish the new Primary School-house in Horatio-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education aforesaid.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the interest of the public to do so.
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE,
JOHN KENNARD,
WM. E. BEARDSLEY,
} Committee

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW AND REVISED EDITION
OF
THE PRINCE OF THE HOUSE OF DAVID,
Containing new Illustrations, and over 2,500 Alterations, Corrections and Emendations.
WITH ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS, AND SUPERIOR PAPER AND BINDING.
472 pp. 12mo. Price $1 25.
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF THE AUTHOR TO THE PUBLISHERS.
"GENTLEMEN: I herewith send you a revised and corrected copy of my work, as I desire it to live after me. I have taken advantage of every judicious review and criticism; I have, moreover, availed myself of numerous hints and suggestions from eminent and learned divines of various Christian denominations, which have been communicated in private epistles. And I have cheerfully accepted critiques written in a spirit of severity and bitterness, oft productive of healthy results."
Agents wanted to circulate this great work, to whom liberal inducements will be made.
Pamphlets containing a description of the work, with recommendations of the Clergy and religious Press, obtained on application to the publishers.
PUDNEY & RUSSELL, Publishers,
No. 79 John-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
BONNER VERSUS OAKSMITH.
POSTPONEMENT OF PUBLICATION DAY.
We were not aware when we announced Monday, Jan. 17, 1859, as the publication day of
THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY,
that the most successful newspaper in the world, the New-York *Ledger*, had been advertised for publication the same day. We feel that serious consequences might result if two such great guns were fired at the same time—in fact the News Agents could not possibly take the care of two such heavy editions at once.
We therefore cheerfully give way to Mr. Bonner, and announce that
THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY
will positively be published on
TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 18, 1859,
at 9 o'clock—at and after which hour it will be for sale by
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
DEXTER & BROTHER, No. 14 Ann-st.
HENDRICKSON BLAKE & LONG, No. 23 Ann-st.
R. M. DEWITT, No. 162 Nassau-st.
And the entire trade throughout the United States and Canada.
Subscriptions should be sent to the Publishers. Specimen Copies sent by mail on the receipt of 25 cents.
TERMS—Single Copies, 25 cents; Yearly Subscriptions—one copy, $3; two copies, $5; three copies, $7; four copies, $9; and five copies, or over, to the same club, $2 each.
OAKSMITH & CO., Publishers.
Nos. 112 and 114 William st., New-York.

NEW MUSIC—PUBLISHED BY HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, New-York.—Vocal: "Kind words can never die;" "The Angels told me so;" "Wilds of the West;" Thoughts of God;" "Give me back my mountain home;" "Day Dream;" "Dandy Cock Robin;" "I'm with thee still;" "Pet names;" "There's no darling like mine; Ode to Liberty," "Grave of Rosabel," and "Wake, lady, wake"—price, 25 cents, each. Instrumental: "Palace Garden or Singing Bird Polka," 40 cents; "Swinging Schottische;" Mirabel Schottische;" "Piccolomini Polka," 35 cents, each. The above four pieces have beautiful vignettes. "Weimer Polka," "Arabian War cry March," the very last "Varsovianna," "Danville Mazurka," "Reading Polka," "Crinoline Waltz," and "Lancers' Quadrille," 25 cents, each. "The Empire or Reich's Quadrille," a new dance, and "The Hibernian Quadrille," 35 cents each. Many of these pieces are played by Baker's celebrated orchestra with great applause. Mailed free. A large lot of Foreign Music at half price.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.—DIARIES FOR 1859, AND every variety of stationery for business, professional or private use; books made to pattern; orders solicited for anything in our line. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Steam Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

PUBLISHERS OF NEWSPAPERS, MERCHANTS and others, can have circulars or wrappers, addressed and mailed quickly and cheaply by one who has large experience in this business, by addressing Box No. 290 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

MACHINE-MADE ENVELOPES.
The attention of
WHOLESALE STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS,
and THE TRADE GENERALLY,
is invited to the quality, price and style of our extensive assortment of ENVELOPES. The facilities which we possess for manufacturing, enable us to offer inducements to purchasers of GOOD ENVELOPES not equaled elsewhere. We shall add a full line of
WRITING PAPERS,
all grades and styles, to our stock, by the 1st of February, having made special arrangements with the manufacturers, and will be prepared to sell large dealers on the most favorable terms. A call respectfully solicited.
SAMPLES of ENVELOPES forwarded free of expense on application.
NEGBAUR & BRYAN,
No. 172 WILLIAM-ST.,
Near Beekman, New-York.
Sole Agents for the
CHATSWORTH AND MOUNT VERNON WRITING PAPERS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers,
No. 83 Fulton st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE WALLACE PIANO-FORTE—DRIGGS, PATENT.
Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure.
It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte.
It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin.
"It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckhardts, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupts, and many other musical celebrities.
Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges, at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

AN ELEG

FINANCIAL.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 160 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF FINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000.

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies continues to insure all kinds of Personal property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	WARREN DELANO, Jr.
LEONARD APPLEBY,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
FREDERICK H. WALCOTT,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
WM. K. STRONG,	JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr.,
MOSES TAYLOR,	BOWES R. MCILVAINE,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	GILBERT L. BEEKMAN,
DANIEL PARISH,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	WATSON E. CASE,
CHARLES L. VOSS,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
SAMUEL B. BRADFORD, Jr	

EDWARD A. STANBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RAGGEDONE, Assistant Secretary.

THE BALTIC MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1858.

Notice is hereby given that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the Baltic Marine Insurance Company are now open at No. 42 Pine-st.

Commissioners for receiving subscriptions.
JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
ELIAS B. CROOKER, of the firm of CROOKER & WARREN.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, of the firm of SMYTHE, EVINS & CO.
L. GARCIA, of the firm of PETER HARMONT'S NEPHEWS & CO.
LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the firm of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENTS.

City of Troy 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1873.
City of Detroit 7 per cent. Bonds, due Sept. 1, next.
City of Buffalo Water Works 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1880.
City of Cleveland 7 per cent. Bonds.
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 7 TO 10 PER CENT.
Burlington, Vt.; Bridgeport, Conn; Fredericksburg, Va.; Geneva, N. Y.; Hartford, Conn; Ithaca, N. Y.; Jackson, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; New-Haven, Conn.; Newport, R. I.; Oswego, N. Y.; Paterson, N. J.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Reading, Pa; Syracuse, N. Y.; Washington, D. C.; West Troy, N. Y.
GUARANTEED RAILROAD SECURITIES.
Belvidere and Delaware Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies, due 1877. For sale by
JOHN S. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTES AND DRAFTS COLLECTED in all parts of the United States and British Provinces.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th-av. cor. of Waverley place.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1859.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto of five hundred dollars and under, and upon all sums entitled thereto above five hundred dollars at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, payable on the Banking hours, on and after the 17th instant. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest.

The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Monday, Wednesday and Friday only from 5 to 7 P. M.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC T. SMITH, } Secretaries.
WASH. R. VERMILYE, }

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

PROPOSALS FOR CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until Friday, Feb. 4, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of THREE HUNDRED SEVENTY THREE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS of Central Park Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An act to alter the map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed July 21, 1853, and amended Feb. 13, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Dec. 30, 1858.

The said stock will consist of three thousand seven hundred and thirty-four shares of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal redeemable on the first day of July, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares desired and the price per share; the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, together with the premium, if any, thereon; and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Fund Stock," and the proposal thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, sealed and directed "Robert T. Haws, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1858.—The depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws.

Also, an extra dividend, at one-half of the rates above-named, will be allowed and paid in the same manner.

Interest not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.
By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1859. }

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 11th inst. the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	JOHN W. JONES,
WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
ROBERT RAY,	PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,	WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following elections were unanimous: JAMES N. COBB reelected President; A. J. CLINTON elected Secretary, and I. D. COLE, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7 WALL-STREET.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1859.—ELECTION.—At an election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next Election, held this day at the Banking House, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

DIRECTORS—Caleb Barstow, Wm. D. Thompson, Joseph W. Corlies, Jr. Lee Smith, Jr., Henry Haight, James Myers, Andrew Comstock, Alwin Zebrisher, Wm. H. Fosdick, Edward C. Bogert, John H. Earle, Albert O. Parmelee, Joshua L. Pope, Wm. G. Taaks, Isaac H. Frothingham.
INSPECTORS—Wm. Harwell, Martin Bates, Jr., Louis Struller.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, CALEB BARSTOW, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.—At the annual election held on Tuesday, the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

WM. PHELPS,	JNO. J. DORTIC,
WM. H. SLOCUM,	CH'N G. GUNTHER,
CHAS. M. CHURCH.	

And BENJ. W. CLAPP, CHAS. E. LEVERIDGE and AMOS ROBBINS were elected as Inspectors of the next election.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JOHN G. STORM was unanimously reelected President.
DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1859.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual Semi-annual Dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17. Interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRELL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

BANK OF THE OHIO VALLEY, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—This Bank was established in September last, under the auspices of the State Bank of Ohio.

It deals in Exchanges, makes collections, and remits promptly for them.

It is now remitting to its correspondents in Eastern cities at ¼ per cent premium.

Reference—The American Exchange Bank.
W. W. SCARBOROUGH, President.
W. A. GOODMAN, Cashier.
CINCINNATI, Jan. 12, 1859.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } Wall-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-STREET.—The trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of six per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 17th. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal.
M. D. VAN FELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FOR SALE—$12,000.—CLEVELAND CITY 7 PER cent. Water Bonds. A prime security.
STOUT, CLEWS & MASON,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

JASPER CORNING & SON,
No 68 Wall st., buy and sell Stocks and Bonds on Commission, and make collections throughout the United States and Canadas.

REDEMPTION OF CENTRAL PARK ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF 1859.—The Six per Cent. Central Park Assessment Fund Stock, payable Feb. 5, 1859, will be paid to the persons legally authorized to receive the same on that day, at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, upon the surrender of the certificates. Interest on said stock will cease on and after that day.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.

MORTGAGE—$18,000.—FOR SALE, A FIRST Class security, on property which in 1854 sold for $40,000, and improving. Situated in one of the most thriving towns in Massachusetts. Full particulars, or an interview, on addressing W., Box No. 2,049 Post-Office.

$5,000—ALSO $2,100—TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage; New-York City property; no commission.
WHITING & SUTHERLAND, No. 34 Pine-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND Scrip and Bonds of 1860, '64 and '74, purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1859.

CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

☞ THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.

The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.

Transfer books will be closed until the above date.

Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order.
WM. F. LEGGETT,
Secretary.
DEC. 16, 1858.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York,

This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.
JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, }
CLEVELAND, Jan. 7, 1859. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

SOUTHERN BANK, New-Orleans, Jan 1, 1859.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, on the 31st ult., a Dividend of Four Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders here on the 10th instant, and to those at the North on the 17th idem, at the Chemical Bank in New-York.
THOS. LAYTON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st., }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1859. }

NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared by the above-named Institution. Holders of shares which have been subscribed for in New-York, will receive their dividends on and after 20th January, (instant,) at Bank of Commerce in New York.
H. D. VAIL, Cashier.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, corner Mott st. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of February next. Transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until Feb. 2d. By order.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
Jan. 10, 1859.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER FULTON AND GREENWICH STS., NEW-YORK, JAN. 3, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on and after the 10th day of Jan., 1859.
J. L. DOUGLASS,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings, New-York.) Jan. 10 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable to Stockholders on demand.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO., }
BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
W. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst.
RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 33 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan 4 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
By order. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—"CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. payable on demand.
J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY JAN. 3, 1859.—A semi annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—City and County of New-York.—ALEXANDER GIRAUD against WILLIAM DAY, WILLIAM VERDEIL and LOUIS FAY.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, duly filed on the 31st day of December, 1858, in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York aforesaid, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 38 William st., in the City of New-York, in said State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventeen thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars, with interest from the 1st day of December, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 30, 1858.
COUDERT BROTHERS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
jan10-law6wM* No. 38 William-st., New-York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. SHEPPARD, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of Ann E. Sheppard, No. 171 Amity-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of January next.—Dated July 16, 1858.
ANN E. SHEPPARD,
WILLIAM F. SHEPPARD, } Administrators.
EDMUND G. SHEPPARD, }
jy19-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES JOURNEAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of THOMAS E. CHARDAVOYNE, No. 107 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of March next. Dated—New-York, Sept. 28, 1858.
THOMAS C. CHARDAVOYNE, Executor.
s27-law6mM SUSAN M. JOURNEAY, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VAN SCHALKWYCK BEAUPLAND, late of Madison, Morris County, N. J., deceased, to present the same with vouchers, to GUS. J. THEBAUD, Esq., at his office, No. 133 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, or or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of January, 1859.
ja9-law6mM* JULIUS S. THEBAUD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Purser U. S. Navy, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber at the office of Wm. J. Sinclair, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1858.
d27-law6mM* EUPHEMIA M. SINCLAIR, Executrix.

REAL ESTATE.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN BROOKLYN.—Under a power of sale in the will of Mitchell B. Bull, deceased, late of the city of Brooklyn, will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 17, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., at the public salesroom of James Cole, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the following property:

Two stores, Nos. 75 and 75½ Fulton-st.

One large frame dwelling-house, No. 110 Jay-st.; lot 26 feet by 50 feet 10 inches.

One brick-front dwelling-house, No. 134 Pearl-st.; lot 25 by 97 feet.

And certain lots in the Colored Peoples' settlement in the IXth Ward.

Full description of the property given at the sale. Each piece of property will be sold separately and without reserve; each portion is entirely free and clear of all incumbrance whatsoever, and has been in possession of the testator without change for nearly thirty years.

TERMS OF SALE—15 per cent to be paid on the day of sale; 30 per cent. at the expiration of 30 days; and the remainder on the 1st day of May, 1859, when the deeds will be delivered.

Further information can be obtained from F. W. TABER, Counsellor at Law, No. 344 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
DENNIS E. SMITH, }
JOHN ROSSELL, } Executors.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—WITH IMMEDIATE possession, a modern built two-story and attic House, situated on Cleve-road, Staten Island, ¾ of a mile from Factoryville landing, and next to Mr. J. J. Kingsford's. Said house contains all the modern improvements, hot and cold baths, water-closets, plumbing, &c.; full size of house, 37x40 feet, contains fifteen rooms, all new within one year; the gas-pipes are in the house; good out-houses, barn, four stalls, carriage and harness house, wood and hen house, and workshop. There is a never-failing creek running through the place, which is carried through the house. The place contains 2¼ acres of good ground, a fine lawn and a good vegetable garden, a large strawberry-bed, also asparagus, Lawton and all kinds of blackberries, and plenty of choice fruit. Would be sold furnished or unfurnished, with a complete set of gardening tools, three carriages, harness, &c. Apply to C. B. HATCH, No. 61 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT, SITUATED ON A bluff, at the entrance of Mamaroneck Harbor, surrounded on three sides by the waters of the Sound. The house is in good order, and partly furnished, has range, hot and cold water, bath, &c. The out-buildings are all new, consisting of barns, stable, carriage-house, &c.; also an ice-house, well filled. There is about 12 acres of land laid down in grass, good orchard, large kitchen garden—in short, everything required for a genteel country residence. It is of easy access by New-Haven Railroad and by steamboat daily. Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to
GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale, or would be exchanged for one or two good houses or vacant lots in New-York; situated at Ravenswood near the first landing; the house is cottage style, and large; has all the modern improvements—hot and cold water, gas, furnace, &c., &c. The lot is 200 feet front on the water, running 600 feet to the main street, and is beautified with ornamental shade trees and shrubbery as well as a good supply of choice fruit. It is a very desirable place for any person wishing to be within 30 minutes' of Wall-st., and at the same time enjoy all the comforts and beauties of a rural home.
SAMUEL EDDY. No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—OR WILL BE LEASED FOR A NUMber of years, the large five-story building Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Bowery, corner of Division-st, one of the best situations for banking, insurance or other business. It will be let all together, or will be divided and improved to suit the occupants; the second-story is a large, splendid room, with high ceiling, well suited for a show-room or for public meetings; third, fourth and fifth stories are large—suitable for a manufacturing or other business; the basement, if required, will be made in one large room. Apply to R. M. MALCOLM, on the premises.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story Dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,800 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. R. KILLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 171 ACRES OF RIDGE land, 47 miles from New-York, 6 miles from South Norwalk, 5 miles from Norwalk Landing, 2 miles from Wilton and Winnanpark Stations, and 5½ miles from Kent. It has abundance of fruit, good buildings, and commands a view of Long Island Sound for 20 miles. Real estate will be taken in part payment. Price $14,000. For further particulars inquire of BESSON, BROUWER & CO., No. 179 West-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground, situated on the west corner of Centre and Leonard sts. Also, several lots now occupied as a coal-yard, suitable for coal, lumber, iron, storage, or spar yard. Inquire on said premises, No. 32 East 12th-st.; apply to I. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M. Also for sale, houses and lots Nos. 308, 310, and 312 Delancey-st.

FOR SALE—IN PATTERSON, N. J., ON THE corner of Main and Ward sts., a three-story house, and office adjoining, each on lots 25x125 feet; suitable for a physician, lawyer, or boarding-school; pleasantly located, and within three minutes walk of the depôt; possession given the first of May; part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to H. VAN WINKLE, Main-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE meeting-house in Orchard-st., near Canal, with the plot of ground pertaining to it, now occupied by the Religious Society of FRIENDS. Dimensions 92 feet 6 inches in front, 91 feet 6 inches in rear, and 100 feet deep. Apply to DAVID SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; or WILLIAM WOOD, No. 389 Broadway.

TO LET—75x75—SECOND FLOOR OF THE NEW building in 7th-st., corner Hall-place, near 3d and 4th av. cars and Cooper Institute; has gas and Croton in; great inducements for dancing assemblies, billiards and refreshment saloon; third floor occupied by National Guards every evening. Key at No. 10 4th-av.
JOHN BRAINERD, No. 9 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOUR SPLENDID NEW FIVE STORY iron-front buildings, at the southwest corner of Canal and Elm sts., 900 feet east of Broadway. They are strongly built and well lighted, and will be let together or separately, at low prices, for cash or city business. Also, stores No. 3 and 5 Platt-st., and others in the neighborhood.
Apply to GEO. BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A LARGE FOUR-story brick building, one of the best corners for a grocery store in this city, will be let or leased to a good tenant on reasonable terms; situate on the N. E. corner of Fulton-av. and Cumberland-st. Also, a few small cottages in good locations, for sale on easy terms. Apply to WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN Second-place, Brooklyn; two houses, first-class, with gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water throughout, and all modern conveniences; will be sold low, on easy terms. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to ABRM. BARTHOLF, No. 39 Gold-st. New-York.

STORE PROPERTY IN THE VICINITY OF THE PARK FOR SALE. The valuable property No. 181 William and No. 36 Spruce sts., adjoining on the rear, favorably located for almost any business; on favorable terms. Apply to C. R. CHRISTOPHER, No. 181 William-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a brick building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NO. 101 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., north side, in a beautiful location, a new small brown-stone front house and lot, built in the best manner, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements, complete. Terms very accommodating.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET—With basement and cellar, each 70 feet deep by 16 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors of House No. 113 Nassau-st., each 70 feet by 25. Also, offices and rooms on the third and fifth floors. Inquire of M. J. GILHOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, IN ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—About 100 acres, in a high state of cultivation, 1½ miles from New-York and Erie Railroad. REFERENCES—H. Pray, No. 32 East 12th-st.; Barrett Ames, No. 33 Lafayette-place; H. M. Valentine, No. 35 West 23d-st.; David Hermion, No. 179 West 10th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, 25x60 feet, No. 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., built in the very best style, and on one of the very best blocks on Murray Hill. Can be seen from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 737 EIGHTH-AVENUE, suitable for a fancy store or crockery, dry goods store or tailor shop, or would be altered for a bakery. Inquire of EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st., near 8th-av.

LOFTS TO LET—FROM FIRST FEBRUARY.—The second, third, fourth and fifth floors of store southeast corner of Broadway and Cedar sts., 33 feet on Broadway and 70 feet on Cedar-st, well lighted. Apply to M. PORTER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE story and basement HOUSES, on the south side of West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Two thirds of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to A. R. BRANDON, No. 105 Wall-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE SMALL two-story and attic brick-front house No. 56 Suffolk-st., near Grand-st.; is in good order, having been occupied by the owner the past three years. For particulars, apply on the premises.

TO LET—AT NO. 733 AND 735 EIGHTH-AVENUE, and No. 253 9th-av., suites of rooms, consisting of parlor, dining-room, 3 bedrooms and kitchen, with gas and Croton-water. Rents from $12 to $15 per month. Inquire of EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st., near 8th-av.

$5,500—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for up-town property, two lots in the vicinity of Chatham-square, together 50 by 97 feet. Inquire of WM. E. HAWS, No. 395 Canal-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 698 EIGHTH-AVENUE—A good stand for any business. Inquire of EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st., near 8th-av.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE LOFTS OF No. 33 Cortlandt-st. Inquire on the premises.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, BY
KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 43 Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A BLACK LACE VEIL WAS LEFT IN the 4th-av. stage No. 131 on Saturday afternoon by a lady who got out at 18th-st. and 4th-av. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving it at No. 51 Maiden-lane, or address Box No. 3,299 Post-Office, stating where it can be called for.

$25 REWARD.—ON THE 14TH INST., ON A 3d-av. car, I was robbed of a large white-face gold lever WATCH, (made by "Boyden and Fenno," I think No. 3,245,) with gold chain. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property.
R. REED, No. 82 Nassau-st.

LOST—A PACKAGE OF PAPERS, OF NO VALUE to any one but the owner, and left in a Bleecker-st. omnibus on Saturday. A suitable reward will be paid on their delivery to Mr. LUDLOW, No. 20 Amity-place.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
SATURDAY, JAN. 22.
The fast sailing clipper ship
DICTATOR,
Zemsa, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 14, East River. This elegant and substantial clipper has been built expressly for the California trade, having all the improved ventilations, and has always delivered her cargoes in superior condition, offers great inducements to shippers desirous of landing their goods in San Francisco free from sweat and other damage. She insures at the lowest rates, and having large engagements, will be dispatched on her advertised day.
N. B.—No Sal Soda taken on vessels of this line.
For balance of freight apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Clipper ship
YOUNG AMERICA,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
Pier No. 15 East River.

This unrivalled clipper having been prevented by the inclement weather from taking in her cargo, the agents beg leave to notify shippers that she will continue to receive freight, and be dispatched positively on or before SATURDAY, Jan. 29.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

N. B.—We give personal attention and care to the handling and stowing of cargo.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$136
Second Cabin Passage.....70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$116
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 5.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 19.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surge

IMPORTANT DEMONSTRATION.

A Demand for the Liberty of the Press in France—A Courageous Article.

From the Paris Presse.

The recent trial of M. DE MONTALEMBERT, in whatever light it may be regarded, may be considered as a symptom and an indication of a situation which has already existed some years, and of which we cannot foresee the duration.

The most accredited chiefs of the middle classes, the men who under the monarchy of July pathetically represented opinion, surprised and alarmed by the revolution of February, lost, at least for the greater part, their coolness. They believed that society was so seriously threatened by the popular tempest that, in order to save it, they abandoned, without hesitation, all the liberties which they had gained their lives in demanding or defending. The Republic, to which the greater part of them rallied with unexpected earnestness, they did not seriously seek to found or sustain; and they only used the almost unlimited power this Government gave to its enemies to prepare an opening for a restoration, which one party wished to be Orleanist, others Legitimist, and which turned out, in fact, to be Bonapartist.

Of all the men who marked this epoch, he who should to-day be most thoroughly satisfied is, without doubt, the Count DE MONTALEMBERT. *No one in that day was more alarmed than he.* In his eyes, social order, or what remained of it, was no better than a reef upon which the shipwrecked of the parliamentary *régime* should, tempest-tossed, complete their destruction. He dreamt only of pillage, of the destruction of churches, the violation of women, and of all manner of stupid hallucinations, begotten by cowards, and received by politicians. In his terror, M. DE MONTALEMBERT demanded loudly an expedition from Rome to the interior; liberty of the Press, liberty of association, integrity of universal suffrage, it mattered not what, M. DE MONTALEMBERT would surrender them all with delight to any one who undertook to reassure him. Having in mind the Roman expedition, hoping for France a campaign of the same kind, M. DE MONTALEMBERT was full of good wishes for the Prince President of the Republic; he accompanied him in his travels, patronized him before the electors, pledging himself for all the vast services the candidate was called to render to social order. Then, when came the *coup d'état*, he figured upon the list of members of the consultative commission; and, not satisfied with lending to the new power the sanction and *prestige* of his name, he recommended it to the electors in a fervid letter, the language of which in mercy we refrain from repeating, and which we were enabled to read in the journals of the day upon which we emerged from prison, to which an admiration apparently much less fervent and less sympathetic than his, for the events which were then in train of revolution, had consigned us.

We have sincerely regretted the prosecution directed against M. DE MONTALEMBERT, but, on the other hand, no one has been more sensible than we of the peculiar propriety of the pardon, to which he had every possible claim. *May he henceforth have the good taste not to thrust himself forward as a champion of liberty.* And if ever the need of a new expedition from Rome to the interior causes itself to be a second time felt, he may be tranquil; the country will not forget him.

The old political leaders of the *bourgeoisie*, have not, it must be owned, in every instance, pushed inconsistency and oblivion of their antecedents to the same point as M. DE MONTALEMBERT. The most of them devote themselves in their retirement to serious and honorable literary labors; others have addicted themselves successfully to great industrial interests; they form no opposition; they simply stand aside; they remain aloof from and outside a political *régime* which they perceive has no place for them. The portion of the *bourgeoisie* who had political habits and preoccupations, seeing its chiefs standing neutral, have done so likewise. This has produced a curious state of affairs, as unfortunate, it seems to us, for the government as for the *bourgeoisie* itself; and especially unpropitious for that which is to-day the wish and aspiration of all, the progress of political liberty.

The Government evidently has nothing to gain in seeing families of consideration, illustrious names, protest against it by a tacit renunciation of their habitual influence on public opinion. The coöperation of its own direct agents is not sufficient. Strictly speaking, it may exist thus, but it *wants the relief, the radiance which would attract to it the voluntary adhesion and independence of the enlightened classes.* In those conditions one may administer and govern, but one cannot prepare for the future, and one does not form or recruit men. The movement of opinion languishes, ideas spring up rare and impoverished; and if by chance some strong ones arise public opinion is wanting to them, because they are not understood nor accepted, nor are they borne along by the breeze of public favor. One may do good things, but they will be done despondingly, without animation or vigor. Everything rests on the initiative of the Government; and that very initiative, in order to be reserved, can no longer find a resource in the stream of opinion, the impetuous and troubled course of which one may desire to regulate, but which it is no one's interest to dry up. *Has the Government done all it could to remedy such a situation?* We demand permission to put the question without solving it, or rather, why not speak it—for this sturring over is more intelligible than an answer? It is evident that by keeping the Press under a *régime* legally discretionary, by giving the debates of the legislative corps through the twilights of official publicity, *the Government has placed on every manifestation of public thought a drag which at last produces an effect by no means anticipated. It feared tumult, it has no longer anything but silence.* It desired to avoid the vexations of an impassioned Opposition, and it has no longer any contradictors. It dreaded the turbulent outbursts of opinion, and it no longer hears its voice, and, should it wish to ask for counsel, it knows not to whom to address itself. Will it not that] unanimity at last appear to it suspected? Will it not end by understanding that the strong and decided voice of a loyal adversary is far better to listen to and to consult than the inarticulate whisperings of an official advocate pleading without contradiction or opposition? Why speak in a bated tone, as if you were in a sick chamber? *Who is sick here?* It is the country? Why, the country has never worked more and better. Is it the Government? *But the Government has really nothing to fear but the excess of its own force and the absence of serious discussion.* It has made war, and having carried it on with energy it has known how to conclude it in time. Its situation in Europe is excellent. At home it has done for industry, for agriculture, and for the laboring classes as much, if not more, than any other Government. Why, then, should it dread discussion? Does it believe that it could not support it? That, indeed, would be too much modesty. If the Government had adversaries it would have partisans, if it had enemies it would have friends. At present, if we only consulted appearances, it would seem that everybody is of the same opinion not only as regards its principles, but its acts. *Does it really take this strange unanimity as serious?* How many absurd reports are circulated and fixed in public opinion which cannot be contradicted because they cannot be published? We would willingly believe since it is so asserted, that at the commencement all these precautions were necessary; we do not fear to assert that at present they are more injurious than useful. The want of free discussion leaves in an equivocal twilight intentions, plans, and measures, which, if attacked and defended in broad daylight, without any trammels or restrictions, would act on public opinion and would bring home conviction more certainly than the interminable apotheoses of the official journals. For our part, we do not complain of the Minister of the Interior. He handles with as much measure and skill as possible a power which in other hands might be formidable; we merely observe that such a power should belong only to the law and the magistracy, its natural interpreter. *As long as the Government does not feel itself sufficiently strong to relinquish this discretionary power over the Press, it will want a decisive sanction which nothing can supply.* As long as France does not enjoy a positive liberty of discussion within the limits prescribed by law, *it cannot count on the active support of the enlightened classes*—of that political middle class which enjoys so considerable a position in France, and which, possessing both capital and instruction, has some right to pretend to political influence. We have said what appears to us, under the existing system, to explain and justify the retirement of the high political *bourgeoisie*. We propose shortly to make a conscientious examination of that important class, and to point out to it, in its own conduct, some of the causes which render so difficult the attainment of that liberty for which it sighs.

* * * * That the *bourgeoisie*, considered as a privileged body distinct from the remainder of the nation, should no longer exist, we see no great harm in. As for ourselves, we have never supported without ill-temper the airs of importance and the insipid fluency of these improvised legislators, who, with no other claim and no other taxation than the fact of paying 200 francs direct taxes, took their seats in the Chamber, determined to keep up the zeal and reward the services of their constituents at the expense of those whom it mightily concern. A slight capability for public speaking was sufficient—was considered a valid claim for assuming supercilious airs, taking up a position, bullying the ministers, compelling them to bargain, capitulate and compromise. Home policy, foreign policy, finances, everything became a pretext for opposition until one's vote was bought by ministerial favors, for one's self, for one's family, or for one's most influential constituents. Business of the most serious character, the greatest interests of the country, were compelled to pass under the *furcæ caudanæ* of vain or greedy rapacity, which hindered everything, and made us pay for the precious liberty of being able to say everything by sad incapability of action. That *régime* is defunct, and, we openly say it, richly deserved its fate. Therefore, when we see M. DE MONTALEMBERT, or any other Parliamentary great gun of those days, shedding tears over the grave of the *juste milieu*, regretting the palmy days of the tribune and oratorical contests, we can't help saying or thinking—Here is an actor who regrets the stage; an artist who regrets his instrument; he played well upon it, it is true, and we can understand his sadness; but, as for us, what do we care? Used the performance to take place for our benefit? The error of the Parliamentary Party has been—nay, still is—to suppose that any country can fall in love with abstract liberty without considering the use that is made of it; as, for instance, with liberty of speech, without considering the value of what is spoken. Now, let us collect our recollections; let us rid ourselves of the *prestige* of oratorical seductions. What was really the substance of the doctrines laid down in the tribune and carried out by the Government? Let us consult on the subject the greatest orator, the theorician *par excellence* of parliamentary government, M. Guizot; he will tell us—he has told us a hundred times—that in the middle classes the right of governing is vested, and that their most difficult and important function principally consisted in opposing a barrier to the ascendancy of the laboring classes, whose accession to power constituted in his eyes the supreme danger, the overthrow of his political hobby. We said the other day that we considered it a bad

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Our superior culture, our special schools, are the admiration of Europe; yet twelve millions of our fellow citizens, entitled to vote and to decide the common destiny, are still ignoran of the first rudiments of reading and writing. How can you be free so long as you have to drag this dead weight, to apprehend the explosion of these embittered and discontented classes. It is now no longer possible for any one to enjoy himself alone, or to secure his safety alone; and invincible *solidarité*, in good as in evil, is established among all classes. The *bourgeoisie* cannot now hope to plunge to the bottom of social order those millions of men to whom universal suffrage has revealed their power; they must be elevated, purified, instructed, enriched. This is the great problem this age has to solve. There is no glory, or permanency, of public peace or of power possible at any lower price. Government, dynasty, *bourgeoisie*—whoever labors at this task, will last; whoever neglects it must perish. The writer concludes by stating that, applied as such moderation is by the present Minister of the Interior, the power which is at present vested in the administration should only reside in the law.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

PECK-SLIP FERRY.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Odeon in the Eastern District, Saturday evening, to devise some measures to prevent the Peck-slip Ferry from being abandoned entirely, or falling into the hands of parties inimical to the general interests of that section of Brooklyn. The meeting was composed of some of the most wealthy as well as the most public-spirited citizens, who seemed at last to have arrived at the determination that it was high time for the people to act in self-defence. Speeches were made by Ex-Mayor WALL, EDMUND DRIGGS, Esq., and others, all of whom urged the necessity of immediate and efficient action. A Committee of prominent citizens was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting. They will confer with the Comptroller, and after a careful examination of the whole matter, will report at a meeting to be called by the Committee. It is now thought best to establish a "People's Ferry Company."

DEATH IN A LIME-KILN.—A man named EDWARD DELANEY, a tailor, was found dead in a lime-kiln, at the foot of Amity-street, yesterday morning. One arm was burned to a crisp, and the head was in a shocking condition. It was supposed that the deceased entered the kiln late Saturday night, while intoxicated, and lay down and dropped asleep. Another man lost his life at the same place last week, in the same manner.

THE SLANDER SUIT.—The Jury in the case of Miss FANNY B. LAWRENCE vs. JAMES KIERNAN, on trial in the City Court for slander, on Saturday rendered a verdict of $550 for plaintiff.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The second election for officers of this Society comes off on the 18th inst. So great is the excitement about the matter that it is believed full two thousand votes will be cast on that day. A pretty large vote for a Society only one year old.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA—WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED.

DYSPEPSIA is our national disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it, and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstupified head, and attacks of headache! Yet, how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion, and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar-pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions, and twenty different remedies in large vials, morocco case, $5: do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

These remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address,

F. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ONE PRINCIPLE OF LIFE,
One principle of disease,
And one method of cure.
BRANDRETH'S
PILLS

Prove the unity of the first, the second, and the third proposition. Principal office No. 296 Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

HALL'S AIR LIGHT.—The agency for this admirable light—superior in whiteness and manufactured at one-quarter the price of coal gas, is at No. 444 Broome-street. MAPES, SNEDEN & Co., Sole Agents for the Air Light Company, are now prepared to sell rights for States, counties and towns. As the light is sure to please all who see it, those who buy rights cannot fail to make fortunes.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

HUNGARIAN WINES.—Sample cases of these delicious wines, $5, containing four bottles Claret, four Hock, two Champagne and two Dessert. FREUND & GROSSINGER, Importers, No. 170 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The physical disturbances to which females are exclusively subject, and the many disorders proceeding from their neglect or maltreatment, are at once relieved by HOLLOWAY'S Pills. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall. New-York

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..JAN. 15.

$10,600 Ill. Inter. 1860.	94⅜	900	Harlem Railroad		13⅜
9,000 Virginia 6s	96⅜	25	do		13⅜
10,000 Mis. St. 6s	s10	86⅛	100	Harlem R. Pref	39
6,000 do		86⅜	320	do	39⅜
2,000 E. R.R C.Bs. '71		39⅜	190	do	39⅜
2,000 Hud.Riv.R.C.Bs.		71	100	do	s10 39⅜
16,000 Har. R. R. 1st M.		94⅜	200	do	b60 39⅜
1,000 M.C. 8 pct. Bs. '60		90	100	do	s30 39
2,000 Mich.S 2d m. bs.		63⅜	50	do	s30 39
1,500 Ill. Cer. R.R. bs.		89	10	Second-avenue R.	102
2,000 Ill. Freeland bs.		89¾	100	Reading RR	s60 52⅜
3,000 do		90	100	do	s30 52⅜
2,000 Ter. H. & A. 2 m.		44	200	do	s10 52⅜
1,000 LaC.&M.I. G.bs		23	100	do	52⅞
3,000 N J.Cen.2-3m.bs.		93	450	do	52¾
1,000 Ch., St. P.& F.du			200	do	52⅝
L. L. G. Bs		13	400	do	s60 52
5 Bk. of Commerce		100¾	300	do	s10 52⅜
5 Hanover Bank		85	50	Mich. Cen. RR	53
100 Al. Fr. St. Co		5¾	100	do	53⅛
20 D. & H. Canal Co		99⅜	100	do	b60 53⅛
100 do	s60	99	150	do	b10 53⅛
100 Penn. Coal Co		83⅛	50	do	s10 53
200 do		84	50	M. So. & N. Ia. R. R.	21
100 do		83⅞	150	M.So. & N. Ia. G. S.	43⅝
100 do	s60	83⅜	300	do	b60 43⅝
1850 N. Y. Cen. R. R.		86⅜	10	Clev., Co. & Cin. R.	100
100 do	s10	86	320	Galena & Chi. R. R.	72
200 do	s10	86⅛	700	do	s10 72
100 do	s30	85¾	100	do	s15 72
150 do	b10	86	150	do	72⅛
900 do		86	400	do	b60 71¾
50 Erie R. R.		15	300	do	71¾
50 do		14⅜	200	do	s10 71⅝
10 do		14⅜	100	Chi. & R I. R. R.	61
500 do		14	100	do	60⅞
200 do		13⅞	50	do	60¾
200 do		13⅝	400	do	60⅜
250 do		13⅜	50	do	b60 60⅝
50 do		13⅞	10	La C. & Mil. R. R.	13⅜
5 Hud. Riv. RR		35⅜	200	do	13⅜
50 do		35⅜	10	N. J. Cen. R. R.	89
100 do	b60	35⅜	100	Pacific M. St. Co.	91¼
50 do	b30	35¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$18,000 Missouri St. 6s		86⅞	115	Harlem R. R. Pref.	39⅛
2,000 N. Y. Cen. R.7s.		102	300	do	39
10,000 Erie R. 2d M. Bs.		87	100	do	s60 39
1,000 Ill. Freeland Bs.		90	200	do	b60 39⅛
11,000 L. C.&M I.G.Bs.		23½	30	M S. & N. I. G. S.	43⅝
160 Penn. Coal Co.		83¾	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s30 69
200 Cumberland Pref.		23	100	Reading R. R.	52½
50 Hud. Riv. RR		35⅞	650	do	52
50 do	b60	35¾	100	do	s30 51¾
100 Bruns. C. L. Co.	b60	37⅛	250	do	s30 51¾
300 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60	85⅞	150	Mich. Cen. RR	52¾
500 do		86⅞	50	do	s60 51¾
750 do		85¾	100	do	b60 52¾
200 do	s4	85¾	150	do	s30 52⅛
700 Harlem Railroad		13⅜	200	Gal. & Chi. R.R.	s10 71¾
25 Panama RR	s30	116¾	50	do	s30 71¾
25 do	b60	117¾	50	do	s60 71¾

MONDAY, Jan. 17—P. M.

The dealings of the past week on the Stock Exchange were more than usually varied by the ups and downs of prices. They opened with considerable animation on Monday, and the sales were ¼@1 ℔ cent. higher than at the close of the previous week. This advance was partially lost until Friday, when the demand was again spirited, except in Reading and Erie, which were done at lower prices. The sudden break of 2@3 ℔ cent. in Erie, although the stock has ceased to be an important one in the speculations of the Street, partially affected the whole market on Saturday, and in the afternoon, particularly after the printed list at the Second Board, prices fell off all round, and the dealings finally closed heavy. The decline in Erie shares is variously ascribed to the reported slim business of the line since the new year, and the large estimates in the recent annual report for further outlay of the current year upon the roadway, &c. Both causes are immediately discouraging for the Stock, though without other embarrassments in settling with the second mortgages next March—which are not anticipated,—they do not necessarily point to a worse state of things than the Company were subjected to in 1858. The precipitate fall in the Shares was, no doubt, employed, on Saturday, to create the suspicion that the DREW and MORAN management may possibly reopen their quarrel with the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Albany lines. We have seen no more evidence of this than of a similar *Stock-jobbing* rumor three weeks ago, if so much, and the probabilities are all against it, independent of the reputation of Mr. MORAN with his own stock and bondholders, of which we are far from believing he is reckless. The reaction of Saturday induced part of the *short* interest, which showed signs of turning on the strong market of Friday, to put out new contracts at lower prices, especially in Central, Galena, Rock Island and Reading. On State Stocks and Railroad Bonds the changes were unimportant. The disposition to sell Missouris was less marked than early in the week, and the offering of other descriptions was limited. The following is the general

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S	104⅜	@104⅝	@104⅜	@104⅜
New-York Central	85⅛	@86	@85⅜	@86⅛ @85⅞
New-York and Erie	16¾	@15	@13⅝	@13⅞
Reading			54¾	@51⅜ @52¾
Rock Island	60	@61	@59¾	@61 @60¼
Michigan Southern				21 @21
Michigan Southern preferred				49 @48¾
Michigan Central	53¾	@54¼	@52	@52¼
Toledo				32⅜ @33 @32⅜
Galena	72½	@71¾	@72¼	@71¾
Illinois Central			70¾	@71¼ @69½
Pacific Mail			92¾	@93¼ @90¾
Panama			118	@117½ @117
Missouris				86¾ @86½
Virginias				96½ @96¾
Tennessees			92¼	@91¾ @92
Illinois Central Bonds			89¾	@89¾ @89
California Sevens				85¼ @86¾
Hudson River			35	@35¾ @35¼
Harlem Preferred				37 @38 @39

The business in the New Loan during the week was not important. The Stock holds firm since the 1st January, notwithstanding the pending second ten millions. The interest arrangement of the latter makes the first issue preferable for immediate investment. The new awards are to be announced this day week. There seems to be less general interest felt in the result than in August, when the first ten millions were awarded, and the belief obtains that a combination bid among the large bankers in the Foreign business, with RIGGS and others, at Washington, such as was made last Summer by Mr. BELMONT and his colleagues, would prove successful for the larges portion, if not four-fifths of the loan. The successful miscellaneous bidders in August, who anticipated the main offer, numbered about thirty parties, some of them on speculation, and others for Banks and Savings and Trust offices. They were considerably annoyed by the arrangement of the Department for the January interest, as they would be in the present instance by a similar arrangement for the July interest, and as this damaged the stock for immediate speculation, we doubt whether the same eagerness will be shown to take the second ten millions for Domestic account. Certainly the same interest is not felt in this City in favor of a general distribution of the stock from the Department direct. While we say this, we adhere to the opinion that the Secretary is right in refusing all conditional bids "for the whole or more." In regard to the further wants of the Government through the year 1859, the probability is they are exaggerated, unless some measure should be initiated for the purchase of Cuba. The Customs at this port last week rose to $1,080,000, and there are other recent evidences of the revival of activity in the receipt and distribution of Foreign Goods through the Spring and Summer trade, which will relieve the Department very materially, if not oppressed by new and unexpected appropriations or a large increase of the pension system at the present session.

The entries of Foreign Merchandise at the port of New-York last week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $3,550,263, as against $1,121,434 same week in 1858. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods were $664,752, against $649,559 same week last season. The Export of Specie $256,511, against $1,045,490 same week last year. The receipts of Gold from California, $1,384,664. The Sub-Treasury balance is increased by reason of the large Customs Duties referred to above, which exceed the week's disbursements, to $4,377,362, as against $4,202,151 at the close of the previous week. As the California receipts did not reach bank until Thursday, the probability is that the Bank Statement to be made up this afternoon will show no important change from last Monday, when the Specie average stood $28,399,818. The calculation is that the distant bank balances have again increased, and that the undrawn deposit line, notwithstanding the more active employment of Money by the Importers at the Custom-house, will be higher than last week. The tendency of the Discount column is also to enlargement, though we find that some of the heavy banks in the Street have partially decreased their lines. The market for Money remains without alteration, and there is a good demand at reasonable rates for all the prime bills, 60 days to 6 months, that find their way to the Banks or Discount Brokers. Some few of the Bank officers in Wall-street, the same who talked of higher rates last Summer without having the opportunity to realize them, and again in November, with the same result, now speak of advancing their terms of discount, about 1 per cent., but no such rise has yet been established, though, if it were, the change would, in one sense, be welcomed as an evidence of the improved employment of money in regular trade, and of the healthy revival of trade itself. At the same time, we remark, on the authority of our leading discount brokers, that the present ability of money lenders outside of Bank, as well as at Bank, is still in advance of the necessities or disposition of mercantile business, while the amount employed at call, among the established firms of Stock Brokers is, if anything, on the decrease. We quote Discounts, extremes, 4 @ 7 per cent., and Demand Loans 3@4 per cent.

Having completed, a few days since, the Foreign Trade returns at this port for the calendar year 1858, we now begin our weekly and monthly comparative summary as for the Treasury year 1859, dating from the 1st July last. The Import entries, for the first six months, ending with 31st December, amounted to.....$90,596,000
Add two weeks in January.....5,603,049

Total to date since July 1.....$96,199,049
Against same time last year.....105 897,684

Decrease since July 1.....$9,698,635

Our tables show that for the six months ending 31st December, the clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, but excluding Specie, amounted to.....$27,965,000
Add two weeks in January.....1 364,255

Total since 1st July.....$29,329,255
Same time last year.....35,891,002

Decrease since July 1.....$6,564,747

The same tables make the Export of Specie from 1st of July to 31st December.....$13,641,000
Add two weeks in January.....1 309,069

Total since 1st July.....$14,950,069
Same time last year.....25,405,174

Decrease since 1st July.....$10,455,105

The English mails by the *Niagara* at Boston from Liverpool to Saturday, Jan. 1, reached our Post-office on Saturday night. Mr. GATTESHEAITE writes of American Stocks:

"Since our last of this day week Money has been more wanted; discount is from 2½@3 ℔ cent. Cotton has been flat; they close 96⅝@¾.

The continued demand for Gold for the continent, and the placing in this City of £1,000,000 Victoria 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, have both contributed to the state of our market above noted.

American Securities have been inactive, and quotations remain almost stationary. Erie Unsecured Bonds, after being done at 19, close free sellers at 15. New-York Central Shares and Bonds are in good request. Illinois Construction Bonds in demand at 81. Shares have been freely sold at 33 discount, at which price buyers came forward, and the market for them closes rather firmer."

And the London *Times* of January quotes the latest on this head as follows:

American Railways.	Closing Prices.		
Illinois Central 6 ℔ ct., 1875	78	to	80
Do., 7 ℔ cent., 1875	80	to	82
Do., do., Freeland, 1860	80	to	82
Do., $100 shares, $60 paid	33	to	31 dis.
Mich. Cen. 1st Mtg. coup. 8 ℔ c., 1860	84	to	86
Do., 1869	84	to	86
Do., (sinking fund,) do., '82	84	to	88
Do., $100 shares	45	to	55
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ℔ ct., (sinking fund,) 1858	65	to	70
Do., $100 shares	20	to	25
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent., (sinking fund,) 1883	84	to	86
Do., 7 ℔ cent., con., 1864	92	to	94
Do. 7 ℔ ct. sink. fund 1876	92	to	94
Do., $100 shares	77	to	79
New-York and Erie 3d mortgage, 7 ℔ cent., 1883	70	to	72
Do. sg fd., 7 ℔ cent., 1875	40	to	45
Do., bds., 7 ℔ ct., con., 1862	40	to	45
Do., bds., 7 ℔ cent., 1871	40	to	45
Do., $100 shares	16	to	18
Pennsylvania Cen. Bonds: 1st mortgage, con. 6 ℔ cent.	90	to	92
Do., 2d mort., 6 ℔ ct. sterl.	91	to	93
Do., $50 shares	38	to	40
Phil. and Reading 1st mortgage 6 ℔ cent, 1860	86	to	88
Do., 2d mort., 6 ℔ ct., 1870	76	to	78
Do., $50 shares	23	to	25

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 29th December, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£9,806,029	Increase.	£145.211
Other deposits	12,903,618	Decrease.	245.389
Rest	3,115,077	Increase	10,878
Governm't Securities	10 808,591	Unchanged.	
Other Securities	16.950.158	Increase.	456,033
Notes unemployed	12,744.965	Decrease.	497,095

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,110,350, being an increase of £404,360, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £18,967,100, showing a decrease of $181,897 when compared with the preceding return.

Of the Manchester Cotton Trade, the Circular of Messrs. WRIGHT, Jr., & Co. says:

"The arrival of another mail from the East brings confirmed accounts of the highly satisfactory state of trade for our manufactures, &c., and has led to further orders for additional supplies. The previously engaged condition of producers caused them to demand an advance, and 32d. ℔ lb. on Yarns and 3d. ℔ piece on Goods is readily conceded for immediate delivery. The excitement thus occasioned has its influence upon buyers for other quarters, and the Manchester market is consequently very buoyant, with a demand greatly exceeding the ability to meet it. At to-day's market a further improvement is reported, and producers are unwilling to enter upon additional contracts."

	American.	Brazil.	Egypt'n.	E. Ind.	W. In.	Total.
Stock at Liverpool	261,810	19,090	26.011	38,380	680	348,900
Jan. 1, 1857	198,740	36,000	15,200	140,940	4,420	400,300

ANNUAL COAL TRADE—YEAR 1858.

	1858.	vs.	1857.
Schuylkill	2,916,608		3,042,378
Lehigh	1 380,030		1,318,549
Wyoming and Lackawanna	2,058,656		1,914,635
Shamokin	135,893		155 816
Total Anthracite	6,491,187		6,431,378
Semi-Anthracite	340.009		311.263
Cumberland Bituminous	642,752		612,291
Foreign Bituminous	259,885		238 392
Total East of Mountains	7,733,833		7,593,124

On the results and prospects of the trade the *Miner's Journal* of Saturday remarks:

"We furnish our readers with our Annual Coal Statistics. They are *official* and can be relied on as correct. Whenever errors creep into them, by returns in which errors are discovered afterwards, they have been invariably corrected from time to time—and the Statistical table, which we have collected and arranged for the last twenty-eight years, and which is the only reliable Record of the Coal Trade in existence, will be found more correct than any of the official Statistical tables furnished from any department of the Government. We make these remarks because a number of tables have recently appeared, copied from ours mainly, with additions made to them, for the last two or three years, which are not reliable, and which do not give the Trade correctly. They double up the shipments over some of the roads, and thus increase the quantities on the actual shipments. Such is the case in every table we have seen published in the Philadelphia papers—and of course, they are not reliable.

The whole quantity of Coal thrown into the markets on the seaboard in 1858, embraced in our statistics, was:

	Tons.
Anthracite	6 491,187
Other kinds including Foreign	1,242.646
Total for 1858	7,733.833
Supply for 1857	7.593,124
Increase in 1858	140 709

Of which 59,809 tons were Anthracite and 80,900 tons of other kinds.

Although the Anthracite trade exhibits a small increase of 59,809 tons over last year's shipments, yet it falls short of the supply of 1856, 260,355 tons, notwithstanding the increase of population.

The Bituminous trade of Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, and the Great West, not embraced in the above, would probably amount to about 3,500,000 tons, making the aggregate Coal trade of the United States upwards of 11,000,000 tons in 1858.

The trade will undoubtedly open under better auspices this than it did last year. Then there were large stocks over of many points, and the various manufacturers, who were compelled to suspend their business, had a supply of fuel on hand for use during a considerable portion of the year 1858. Now, the markets are comparatively bare of Coal. At no points will there be more than a supply, and in case of a prolonged Winter, at many places there will be a deficiency. All the carrying companies by rail show an increase so far this Winter, and it will be maintained throughout the year.

The Iron Works, which are the great consumers of coal, are gradually starting again, and they will create an additional demand. Sufficient experiments have been made within the last year, to demonstrate the great superiority of coal as a fuel in locomotives, producing a saving of fully *one-third*, and in some instances, where it can be obtained cheap, *one-half* the expenses of wood. Its use for this purpose will cause a large demand for coal, because all the new locomotives will be built for its use as fuel, and the old ones altered as rapidly as circumstances will permit, wherever coal can be procured.

The low rates at which coal was furnished last year, has also greatly extended its consumption by creating new markets—and wherever coal has once been used, the consumption never diminishes, but always increases, if it can be obtained."

The earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey for the month of December, 1858, (the largest of any yet reported on this line,) were $79,616; for the same month last year, $60,755.

The earnings of the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company for December, 1858 and for the four months ending Dec. 31, 1858, compare with the corresponding periods of 1857, as follows:

	December, 1856.	1857.
Passengers	$31,635 16	$26,739 90
Freight	37,874 05	28 322 96
Mail, Express, &c	3,024 23	8,832 54
Total	$72,533 44	$63,895 40
Increase in December, 1858.		$8,638 04
	Earnings for 1858.	1857.
September	$79,453 32	$78,991 67
October	84,062 66	82,993 99
November	76,232 43	67.537 83
December	72 533 44	63.895 40
Total	$312,281 85	$293,418 89
Increase		$18,862 96

The finances of the Road are gradually improving, and the management report that they are finding the Belleville or Western section, which connects the Cities of Alton and St. Louis by rail, the most growing part of their business. This is owing, in part, to the Coal fields through which this division of the road passes, and which are already opened and at work at twenty-two different mines.

The Panama Company, on their late American Statement, claimed only $60,000 for the traffic of December—being to the then latest advices. The full return shows a traffic of $135,004; the difference being equal to 1½ ℔ cent. in favor of the Stock, ex-dividend.

London Markets.

Per Niagara.] LONDON, Dec. 31, 1858—5 P. M.

Our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets are closed for the Christmas holidays. MONEY in active demand at 2½@3 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. CONSOLS shut, and 93¾@96¾ for the account. BAR SILVER, 5s. 1½d. MEXICAN DOLLARS, 5s. 1¾d. AMERICAN EAGLES, 76s. 3d. DOUBLOONS—Spanish, 76s. 6d., South American, 74s.

COFFEE—For Native Ceylon there is some inquiry at 50s. for good ordinary; some superior quality sold at 52s. Two cargoes of Rio, of the new crop, sold afloat, for the Mediterranean, at 46s., and 48s. for superior.

COPPER—Steady. Tough Cake and Tile, £107 10s.; best Selected, £110 10s.; Sheathing, 12d.; Y. M. Sheathing, 10d.

CORN—The supply of English Wheat at Monday's market was small, and it sold readily at previous prices; for Foreign there was also a retail sale at former rates. Last week's average price was 40s. on 106,000 qrs. returned. We quote White American Wheat, 40s.@42s.; Red, 36s.@40s.; Flour, 20s.@24s.

IRON—The market is quiet at £6 10s. for Rails, and £6 5s. for Bars, f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pigs quiet at 54s.@54s. 3d. for mixed Nos. on the Clyde.

JUTE—4,600 bales sold to arrive at £17 10s. ex. ship.

LINSEED—Continues firm, Calcutta from warehouse selling at 52s.@52s. 6d., and Bombay at 55s.@55s. 6d., whilst of Azov on the coast, four cargoes have sold at 48s., one at